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THE CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS;

A TALE OF THE IRISH REBELLION OF 1641.

BY MRS. J. SADLIER.

CHAPTER III.

"Joy, joy, the day is come at last, the day of hope and pride—
And see! our crackling bonfires light old Banna's joyful tide,
And gladsome bell, and bugle-horn from Newry's captured towr's
Hark! how they tell the Saxon swine, this land is ours, is OURS!

* * * * * * * * *

"They bann'd our faith, they bann'd our lives, they trod us into earth,
Until our very patience stirr'd their bitter hearts to mirth;
Even this great flame that wraps them now, not *we* but *they* have bred,
Yes, this is their own work, and now, THEIR WORK BE ON THEIR HEAD.

* * * * * * * * *

"Down from the sacred hills whereon a SAINT* communed with God,
Up from the vale where Bagnal's blood manured the reeking sod,
Out from the stately woods of Truagh, McKenna's plunder'd home,
Like Malin's waves, as fierce and fast, our faithful clansmen come."

C. G. DUFFY'S *Muster of the North.*

'Twere tedious to describe the several meetings that took place during the next two weeks amongst the native lords and gentry of the northern province. The newly-awakened thirst for freedom increased from day to day, and quickly spreading from the chieftains to their friends and followers, infused life and vigor and swelling hope into the hearts long plunged in the torpor of despair. Before O'Moore quitted the confines of Ulster to return to his post in Dublin, he had contrived to visit all the principal chiefs at their widely-scattered dwellings, and on more than one occasion had the satisfaction of bringing them together to concert measures for the grand and simultaneous effort to be forthwith made throughout the province. He had seen the fiery spirit of Phelim O'Neill and his brother Tirlogh applied to the work of sober and earnest deliberation, in concert with the calmer O'Reilly and the haughty Maguire, and the bold, high-spirited McMahon. Nay, so vast and so potent was the spell of that auspicious hour, that even those who had been bitter enemies for years before, then met in peace to deliberate on the means of righting their common wrongs, and extended to each other the hand of fellowship across the council-board. O'Moore's influence was all-powerful amongst them, and lay at the bottom of their league, although none of them was made to feel it. They had all in turn felt the force of his persuasive eloquence, and bowed to the wisdom of his suggestions, but not one amongst them would have acknowledged his superiority. This the sagacious Leinsterman well knew, and his enlightened patriotism being happily proof against that puerile vanity which makes men desirous of public homage, he was quite willing to let O'Neill and Maguire and the other Ulster chiefs have all the merit of the work—provided it was done, he cared not who did, or appeared to do it. Yet somehow, by a sort of poetical justice that must have been purely instinctive, the share he had in the great movement was both understood and appreciated by the people who, as often happens, were more enthusiastic in the cause than most of those who undertook to be their leaders. No sooner did the glad tidings of life and hope extend to any locality, no matter how remote, than the name of *Rory O'Moore* was whispered at the same time as the great magician beneath whose wand the slumbering masses were to start into life endued with sudden power. The short glimpses which the people had of his handsome and graceful person during his flying visits to their chiefs, the little they had heard him speak, his extreme devotion to the national cause, the mystery which enveloped his comings and goings, the high repute in which he was held, and though last, not least, the well-known misfortunes of his ruined house, all conspired to inflame the minds of a lively imaginative people with a romantic interest in whatever concerned him: by common consent he was made the hero of the stupendous drama then in preparation, and his name became the watchword of freedom amongst the clans.

Even when O'Moore went back to Dublin which he knew must necessarily be made the centre of operations, the charm of his presence lingered amongst the clansmen of the north, and when at length they came together armed and determined for the struggle, and planting their feet on their native soil vowed that it should be theirs and their children's, as of old it was their fathers', the name of the Leinster chief mingled with the war-cries of their respective leaders, and was heard above the din of many a battle-field where Irish arms prevailed—

"On the green hills of Ulster the white cross weaves high,
And the beacon of war flames each night to the sky—
The taunt and the sneer let the coward endure,
Our trust is in God, and in Rory O'Moore."

Weeks and weeks did the chiefs and people of Ulster await some symptom of co-operation, or even word of encouragement from their equally oppressed brethren of the South and the West—from the East they had no hope of sympathy or succor, for there lay the English Pale with its sluggish Roman lords and its well-trained bands of stalwart yeomen, more ready ever to do battle for the autocrats of Dublin Castle, because they were English, than for their fellow-sufferers in the cause of religion, because they had Irish blood in their veins. But except the few Leinster Catholics whom O'Moore succeeded in animating with a portion of his own spirit, the tribes of three provinces either were or appeared to be buried in the dullest apathy. Whether this was real or apparent, it disheartened the patriots of Ulster, but could not deter them from making an attempt to which they had braced up every nerve, and made what preparation their poverty allowed. O'Moore, well-knowing the effect which the rising of the northern province would have on the other native tribes, and fearing the tepidity that might grow out of procrastination, sent thrusty messengers to Sir Phelim O'Neill, urging him to fulfil his part of their engagement, viz., the taking of Londonderry and some other northern strongholds, and to effect a general rising of all the Ulster clans, on an appointed day. Sir Phelim, once into the affair, was, to do him justice, nothing loath to help it on by every means in his power, so that the work of preparation went bravely forward wherever his influence reached; and where his could *not* reach, other chieftains took it up, and sped it on, and all worked together for a happy completion of the herculean task which of hard necessity they undertook. The *twenty-third day of October* was fixed on for striking a grand and simultaneous blow in the cause of civil and religious freedom, and the very appointment of the day gave a new and strong impetus to the movement.

Secrecy was, of course, observed as far as might be, yet such preparations could not be made without coming in some way under the observation of keen eyes all through the province, whose very consciousness of guilt and of foul wrong done their neighbors made them watchful and suspicious. They saw that the forges were a-going early and late, and the smiths ever hammering away at work which yet they might not see. Crowds of natives were seen loitering in and around the forges, and the snatches of songs wherewith the field and the workshop began suddenly to resound were all of a martial or patriotic kind chiefly borrowed from the strains of the old bards. There was a certain amount of independence, too, in the bearing of old and young—a firmness of step and an erectness of mien little common heretofore among the down-trodden children of the soil, and this the Scottish and English colonists took to be the worst symptom of all. A presentiment of coming evil darkened many a thrifty household which had grown rich and prosperous on the spoils of poor Popish recusants. The oppressors began all at once to pale with a nameless fear, and the bustle of preparation stealthily going on the province over, suddenly extended itself to the bawns and castles of "the planters." Couriers were dispatched to Dublin from divers "loyal gentlemen" of Ulster, acquainting the Lords Justices that something dreadful was in contemplation amongst the Irish Papists, which they implored them to look after while it was yet possible to avert the evil.

The night of the 22d October came on dark and moonless. The earth was wrapt in the double veil of gloom and silence, and the warders on the English Castles of Ulster, as they walked to and fro on the bleak battlements exposed to the piercing damp of the atmosphere, amused themselves not seldom, for lack of better employment, with heaping curses on the cowardly Papists and "wood kerne," who, hidden away in huts and holes, kept them shivering there in the cold night breeze, though for what earthly use they could not see, as the rascally crew were too careful of their wretched hides to come within range of musket or reach of whip.

Such, too, might have been the amiable cogitations of certain troopers belonging to the military command of Captain Blayney, of Castle Blayney, in the county of Monaghan, as they road at a brisk trot along the high road through the barony of Farney, about ten of the clock on that same night. They had been escorting some members of the Blayney family to Dundalk on their way to England, and were now returning post haste to the Castle full charged with divers rumors relating to the supposed treacherous practices of the Irishry, which they had heard amongst the Palesmen in the old borough.

All at once the foremost riders blasted out a military oath, with a vociferous "who be you?"

The party addressed consisted of two individuals mounted on the rough nags of the country, whose approach had attracted no attention, in the greater noise and clatter of the cavalry. At first, the soldiers were half inclined to let the strangers pass unmolested, being quite sure that they must be "the right sort" to venture so near a troop of Blayney's horse, the only cavalry to be met in that wild country. The answer to their rough challenge quickly undeceived them.

"We're peaceable men going about our business—pri'the let us pass!"

"Peaceable men!" repeated the cornet in command, "that is no answer—be ye friends or foes."

"Foes we are not, but fain would be friends to all men," replied the larger and more prominent of the two. "I pray thee, good sir, detain us not, for our business brooks not delay!"

"Ay! they say there is much business of that kind now going on hereabouts," said the officer, and he planted his horse full in the other's way. "Let us hear who you are that we may know whether you be a loyal subject or one Popishly affected."

"I am Heber McMahon, Bishop of the Catholics in these parts——"

"For God's sake, my lord!" cried his companion in low smothered accents, "don't—don't—they'll be the death of us—you know they will—they'll hang us without judge or jury!" An exulting shout from the troopers gave fearful confirmation of the justice of his fears.

"Be still, Malachy," said the Bishop with stern dignity; "they cannot slay us unless God wills it, and if He does, we cannot die in a better time. Sir," said he, addressing the officer, "I am going to administer the last rights of religion to a dying sinner—detain me not, I adjure you by the Holy Name of that God who is to judge us all!"

"Now, by the Book!" cried the cornet, sternly enjoining his men to keep back, "this impudence of thine, McMahon, passes belief. A man whose life is forfeited by his own confession—openly avowing himself a Papist bishop, and caught, as one may say, in the act of practising unlawful rites—here, soldiers!—advance and seize him—but see that you harm him not till we place him in the captain's custody. He is a pestilent recusant—

* St. Patrick, whose favorite retreat was Lecale, in the county Down.

a snake in the grass, and his capture will fill our pockets—seize the two and ride on at full speed—we have lost too much time in parley with the wretch!"

The bishop made no further attempt at remonstrance; indeed, he was suddenly seized with a fit of coughing, just as the half drunken soldiers rode up on either side of him and his servant, the latter being, by this time, well nigh paralyzed with fear, though he kept repeating his *Ave Maria* in a voice inaudible to the ruffian crew around him.

The bishop's cough seemed to annoy the troopers wonderfully, and the fellow who rode on his right hand taking him by the shoulder gave him a hearty shake—"Stop your coughing, you old Popish thief, or I'll choke you as dead as a herring."

It seemed as though the fellow's savage threat acted as an incantation, for in an instant the thick darkness was, as it were, instinct with life, and resolved itself into human beings. The cry of "McMahon aboo" arose—from what seemed a thousand voices—on every side, before, behind, and all around the terrified troopers, men started into sudden existence, armed, they could see, with weapons that assumed fearful shapes in the darkness. The wild clan shout of the McMahons, which startled even the well-trained cavalry horses, was suddenly succeeded by a fierce and vengeful cry of "down with Blayney's bloody cut-throats!" and instantly the clash of weapons was heard on every side, and the horsemen, almost forgetful of their prisoners, thought only of effecting their escape, or if that were not possible, of selling their lives as dearly as they could, when a loud authoritative voice made itself heard above the tumultuous din—it was that of Heber McMahon, commanding his friends and kinsmen to shed no blood.

"Let them go in God's name," said he, "or rather, Eman," addressing the leader of the bold Farney men who, guided by his voice, was now close at his side, "or rather, take them prisoners to your chief—but see they are kept safe—it would be an evil beginning to slay them and they so few in number."

Some grumbling voices were heard amongst the crowd reminding the bishop of divers outrages committed by Blayney's Troopers, but the stern prelate silenced all objections by repeating his orders to Eman McMahon to take the soldiers in charge.

The latter was easier said than done, for as if actuated by a common impulse, and with a cry of "save who can!" the score of troopers set spurs to their horses, and, drawing their sabres, dashed furiously through the amazed and frightened multitude which, falling back on either side, from the horses' hoofs, left a passage open, and before the shouts from the rear of "seize them! seize them!" could be made intelligible to those in front, the opportunity of obeying the command was lost, and the troopers were dashing at headlong speed along the road far beyond the reach of pike or hatchet. Not a sound escaped them during the few moments of their detention or even when they succeeded in effecting their escape. The joy of finding themselves again at liberty, so far safe in life and limb, coupled with their uncertainty as to whether other and more fatal obstacles might not still impede their progress, gave them little inclination for indulging in idle bravado, and it was not till they came within sight of Castle Blayney that they ventured to slacken rein. The account which they gave of their adventure with the McMahons was wholly inexplicable to their captain. It was something so remote from the range of probability that the Irish should be abroad in such numbers at that hour, or that the notorious Heber McMahon should thrust himself, as it were, amongst English bayonets, for his boldness amounted to nothing less, that Blayney was completely mystified. At length a bright thought shone upon his mind, and he started to his feet and flung back his chair with a vehemence that made the silver tankards on the table before him dance and quiver:

"I have it, Trellingham! by h— I have it! These Popish hounds are not so bold without good reason—what if this night were—let me see—it is on the stroke of midnight!"

"Hark! heard you that savage shout?—you are right, captain! There be mischief brewing this very night.

A tumult was now heard within the castle, and soldiers and domestics crowded unbidden to the captain's presence with tidings that the country was up in arms, and bonfires blazing on every hill. Measures were promptly taken to secure the castle against a sudden assault, but its defences were not much to boast of, and after doing all they could to strengthen it, the small garrison awaited in fear and trembling the moment when "the bloody Irish Papists" should take it by storm and burn it over their heads—which by the dread law of retaliation they had reason to expect.

When the bishop found his enemies gone, and none but friends around, he stated his intention of resuming his journey so roughly interrupted. A couple of miles were yet to be travelled, and the sick man lay in imminent danger of death.

"But are they *gone?*" put in Malachy, "are you *sure* they'll not come back?"

"No fear of that, anyhow," laughed Eman, "you may take my word for it, Malachy!—what would you say, my lord, to an escort—a dozen or so of our Farney men?"

"Not one, Eman, not one—thanks for your kindness. I do not think I shall meet any more such obstacles between this and my journey's end, and it ill beseems a minister of the Lord to go guarded to the sick bed."

"As you will, my good lord, there be friends enow on foot to keep you from harm; and I warrant the English will stay within doors for this night. Now, friends, up to the hill there and light your bonfire—an' ye wait longer, our signal will be far behind the others—haste for the honor of Farney."

Hundreds ran to do his bidding, but ere yet the crackling, smoking brushwood had burst into a flame, a joyful shout from the assembled clansmen rent the midnight sky. From every hill northward a column of flame was shooting up, one following the other in quick succession till the country far and near was tinged with a ruddy light, and even the blackness of the heavens was partially broken by the thousand prophet-fires of earth heralding the dawn of freedom.

To those who ascended the brow of Slieve-gullian that night at midnight a glorious spectacle presented itself, if haply they who looked were of the proscribed class, the ancient dwellers in the land. The hills and the mountains to the north were in a blaze, and along the margin of the rivers the signal-fires were shooting up one by one—at first it was but the hill country of Tyr-Owen that sent up its flaming protest to the heavens above, then most of Tyr-Connel followed—the hills of Antrim were shrouded in darkness, except a few along the borders of Donegal, so, too, were those of Derry, but Down and Armagh quickly caught up the illumination, and onward like wildfire it passed through Monaghan and Cavan, and westward through all Fermanagh, to the very gates of Enniskillen. And the shouts which came swelling on the gale, some full and distinct, others faint and far like the murmer of ocean-shells, were the voice of a newly-awakened people, tribe answering to tribe, and county to county, even as hill flashed electric news to hill that the children of the soil had at length risen in their might to throw off the incubus that had paralyzed their existence. As that light of hope, so long expected, broke athwart the darkness of the winter's night, the persecuted ministers of religion, hiding away in secret places, raised their hands in thankfulness to Heaven that they had lived to see that sight, and floods of joyful tears streamed from many an eye long unused to weep.

But the bristling castles of the strangers, whose prosperity was based upon the ruin of the native chiefs, were dark and dismal that busy night. Terror and confusion had suddenly taken the place of insolent security, and Castle Blayney was not the only one where swift and terrible vengeance was anticipated. Had the Catholic people of Ulster been what their enemies delight to represent them, few Protestants would have lived next day amongst its hills and valleys to tell the tale of retributive justice. As it was, not one single murder stained their hands throughout that general insurrection.* Long before noon of the following day, Castle Blayney was garrisoned by Eman Oge with his stout Farney men, and Blayney and his troopers, "in durance vile," marvelling much, it may be, at the unlooked-for mercy shown them, especially as they had wounded some few of the insurgents before the castle was given up.

It was understood among the chiefs that, for the present at least, Sir Phelim O'Neill was to act as commander-in-chief of the Ulster forces. As the head of the O'Neills he deemed himself entitled to the office, and flung himself with right good will into the stormy arena where its duties called him. Had he been a man of finer or more tender feelings, it would then have been a painful task, for but few days before he had laid in the grave the once-beloved wife of his youth. The terror of the approaching event, with all its fearful contingencies and possibilities, had hastened the progress of disease, and the gentle, but too timorous spirit of Lady O'Neill had fluttered out of its mortal tenement just in time to avoid the tumultuous warfare which so long after convulsed her native province. She was borne to the grave amid the loud wailing of her kinswomen from the plains of Iveagh, followed by a long and imposing array of O'Neills and Magennises, the latter headed by her two brothers, Sir Con and Bryan Magennis. Sir Phelim's mourning was not from his heart—his wife had latterly been more of a restraint on his actions than anything else, and such being the case he viewed her death at that particular juncture as a capital stroke of good luck. When her coffin was placed amongst the mouldering remains of her lordly ancestors in far Iveagh, and the tomb of the Magennises shut her for ever from his view, and he knelt in prayer with her brothers and other near relatives for a short space before quitting the graveyard, his "*requiescat in pace*" was breathed in all sincerity, for internally he added, now, indeed, may *I* rest in peace, or rather do *in peace* that which it behoves me to do for myself and others! The great dread secret which gives me present rank and future riches came never to your ear. I kept *that* from you, Nora! because I knew it would neither gladden your heart nor smooth your last journey! God rest you, then, Nora Magennis! heaven to *you* this day—name and fame to *me*, and freedom to all our race! "Up, brothers, clansmen of Iveagh!" he shouted, starting to his feet, "grief and affection have had their hour—now for freedom and revenge!"

Anger was at first mingled with surprise on the faces of Nora's kinsmen, as they slowly arose and blessed themselves after their devotions. Even his own friends and followers looked surprised at the sudden, and, as it appeared, indecorous change in Sir Phelim's manner. Sir Con Magennis, after eyeing the other sternly for a moment, at last spoke: "Your words were more seemly, methinks, at another time. Neither the hour nor the place befits such discourse."

"Nay, Sir Con Magennis, you shall hear what I have to say, and then judge if the tale be not one for churchyard bounds—ay! by my sacred hopes, it is one to make the dead clansmen of Iveagh start from beneath our feet, into vengeful life, their eyes charged with heaven's lightning to blast and burn the whole treacherous brood of robbers and murderers!"

"Sir Phelim O'Neill," said the elder Magennis coldly, "we would have, if it so please you, this fresh count in the indictment—of what nature may it be that we are called on to hear it over our sister's dead body, as one may say?"

O'Neill, folding his arms, wrapped his long cloak around him, and turned on his interlocutor an eye wherein his natural impetuosity struggled with the stern coldness which he deemed most fitting the occasion: "You pledged your word, Sir Con Magennis, to join us with all your clan so soon as Tyrone came in person to head the northern army—did you, or did you not?"

"Surely I did, and with God's help, I mean to do what I said I would do—at the first news of the Earl's landing on Irish ground the banner of Magennis is flung to the breeze."

"Chieftain of Iveagh," said O'Neill in a voice hoarse with suppressed passion, "that news will you never hear—the son of the great Earl will you never lay eyes upon.

"How so, man!—speak out and tell us what your words—your looks portend—what of Tyrone?"

"They have murdered him, Con Magennis! The Sassenach has put him out of the way in the nick of time—oh! doleful news for me to tell!"

A cry of horror escaped from every listener, but Magennis by a sign commanded silence: "Murdered him—did you say?—when? where?—they dare not—no, by St. Columb! they dare not!"

"I tell you they did—choked like a dog was he in his bed by night—yea, even in Brussels where of late he had been awaiting the summons home!"

"Sir Phelim O'Neill! are you sure—*sure*—that this maddening news is true?"

"As sure as that yon sun is clouded in the heavens. The carrier who brought me the sad tidings from Rory O'Moore in Dublin is still under my roof—you may see and speak with him when you list."

Magennis made no answer, but the convulsive working of every feature, and the swollen veins on his white forehead, told a tale of mighty passion, beyond the power of words to express.

"Your hand, O'Neill!" he faltered out, after a pause of meaning; "who talks of delay *now* is an enemy to our just and holy cause—the axe is ready—before God it shall be laid to the root of the accursed tree ere many days go by. Brother!—kinsmen! what say ye?—shall we longer hug our chains?—shall we longer pocket wrongs and insults?—shall the blood of our slaughtered kindred longer cry to heaven unavenged?"

A shout of execration both loud and long resounded through the graveyard, and each stout clansman grasped his skean, and muttered a stern vow, as Bryan Magennis bent his knee before his brother and chief and swore from that day forward to wage unceasing war against the common enemy.

"Home, then," cried the chieftain of Iveagh, "home, friends and kinsmen all, and speed ye in making all things ready—fare you well, O'Neill!—men of Tyr-Owen! fare ye well!—God give us all stout hearts and strong arms to fight His battle and our own!—send me word, Sir Phelim! when the day is fixed on—as early as you will, let it be—and, on the faith of Magennis, you shall hear of me and mine full soon!" So the chieftains parted, each declining the other's proffered hospitality; even the funeral festivities then deemed indispensable were for that time laid aside.

Magennis kept his word, for in less than twenty-four hours after the receipt of Sir Phelim's fateful message, news was brought to the assembling clans that "Newry was taken by Sir Con Magennis. The words were like an electric shock, animating the tepid and the dull, giving life and warmth to the cold and passionless, and sending a thrill of hope through the hearts of all. At midnight the beacon of freedom blazed on the hill-tops, and by the morning light the stout clansmen of the north were trooping in armed bands over highway and by-way to the place appointed for the general muster, viz., the plain in front of Kinnard Castle.

It was a clear frosty day, and the sun shone down on the crusted earth with a brightness seldom seen in that season of "melancholy days." But more cheering than autumn's rare sunbeam to the roused spirit of the clansmen—was the snow-white flag so proudly floating from the castle-keep with the Red Hand of the O'Neills emblazoned on its centre. That time-honored banner was ever a sign of hope to the tribes of Ulster, but that generation had never before seen it flung in defiance to the breeze. Now as band after band arrived, it was the first object on which their eyes rested, and the joyful "*Lamh dearg aboo!*" echoed far over hill and valley, at every fresh recognition of the well-loved ensign—and the stalwart head of the O'Neills, "Stout Phelim," as the clansmen love to call him, stood just without his courtyard gate, surveying with a proud and swelling heart the ever-increasing multitude from which he was to form an army of offence and defence. Near and around him stood some half dozen of the principal gentlemen who had already arrived, all habited like himself in the Celtic garb, with the addition of a green scarf encircling the waist, and hanging almost to the knee in graceful folds. Tirlogh O'Neill was not amongst this group, but his burly form might be seen bustling here and there amongst the clansmen, his red face glowing with excitement, as he grasped the hand of friend and neighbor, and welcomed each with exuberant glee.

Every moment some fresh arrival called forth a shout of welcome, and as chieftain after chieftain joined the group in the shadow of the old gateway, the air rang with his proper war-cry, caught up from mouth to mouth by way of welcome. Only portions of the different clans, however, followed those leaders to the muster, the others remaining for the present with the Tanist, or chief man on their own soil, to secure as many of the strong places as possible, and take what spoils they could from the enemy. But long before the sun began to decline there was hardly a clan that had not sent its quota to swell Sir Phelim's army. O'Reillys were there from far Breffni, McMahons from

* All Protestant historians admit that during the first week of the rebellion—that is to say, in the first glowing outburst of recovered liberty, not one individual was put to death by the Irish. It was only when murders and massacres perpetrated on themselves drove them to it, that they adopted a system of retaliation.

Uriel, headed by the gallant Eman, stout Maguires from the lake* shore, O'Cahans from the hills of Derry, O'Hanlans from the plains of Ardmacha, and tall McKennas from the song-famed "Green woods of Truagh," but as yet the banner of Magennis was nowhere to be seen, the men of Iveagh were still wanting. It was just when their tardiness was beginning to be noticed that a solitary horseman was seen spurring swiftly over the waste from the western country. Coming near he was quickly recognized as a follower of Magennis, but the anxious inquiries addressed to him as he sped his way towards the castle-gate were all met by the single question of "Where may Sir Phelim O'Neill be found?" Once in the chieftain's presence, he was not slow in delivering his message:

"The Magennis greets you well, Sir Phelim, and sends you word by me, that if he and his are backward in showing themselves here, it is because they were not idle all day at home—the men of Iveagh were up betimes this morning, and have taken Newry from the enemy!"

It was then that the shout of "Magennis for ever!" went up into the air from thousands of manly voices, and the wild war-chorus had not yet died away amongst the neighboring hills, when Sir Phelim gave the word: "Let us march to Dungannon—that and Charlemont shall be ours before to-morrow's sun sets!" And so they were. Stout Phelim kept his word.

* Lough Erne, around whose broad bosom lay the ancient domains of the Maguires.

(To be continued.)

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A POPULAR HISTORY OF IRELAND.

FROM THE EARLIEST PERIOD, TO THE EMANCIPATION OF THE CATHOLICS.

By Thomas D'Arcy McGee, M.P.P.

CHAPTER III.

CHRISTIANITY PREACHED AT TARA—THE RESULT.

The conversion of a Pagan people to Christianity must always be a cardinal fact in their history. It is not merely for the errors it abolishes or the positive truths it establishes that a national change of faith is historically important, but for the complete revolution it works in every public and private relation. The change socially could not be greater if we were to see some irresistible apostle of Paganism arriving from abroad in Christian Ireland, who would abolish the churches, convents, and Christian schools; decry and bring into utter disuse the decalogue, the Scriptures and the Sacraments; efface all trace of the existing belief in One God and Three Persons, whether in private or public worship, in contracts, or in courts of law; and instead of these, re-establish all over the country, in high places and in every place, the gloomy groves of the Druids, making gods of the sun and moon, the natural elements and our own passions, restoring human sacrifices as a sacred duty, and practically excluding from the community of their fellows, all who presumed to question the divine origin of such a religion. The preaching of Patrick effected a revolution to the full as complete as such a counter-revolution in favor of Paganism could possibly be, and to this thorough-going revolution we must devote at least one chapter before going farther:

The best accounts agree that Patrick was a native of Gaul, then subject to Cæsar; that he was carried captive into Erin on one of King Nial's returning expeditions; that he became a slave, as all captives of the sword did, in those iron times; that he fell to the lot of one Milcho, a chief of Dalriado, whose flocks he tended for seven years, as a shepherd, on the mountain called Slemish, in the modern county of Antrim. The date of Nial's death, and the consequent return of his last expedition, is set down in all our annals at the year 405; as Patrick was sixteen years of age when he reached Ireland, he must have been born about the year 390; and as he died in the year 493, he would thus have reached the extraordinary, but not impossible age of 103 years. Whatever the exact number of his years, it is certain that his mission in Ireland commenced in the year 432, and was prolonged till his death, sixty-one years afterwards. Such an unprecedented length of life, not less than the unprecedented power, both popular and political, which he early attained, enabled him to establish the Irish Church, during his own time, on a basis so broad and deep, that neither lapse of ages, nor heathen rage, nor earthly temptations, nor all the arts of Hell, have been able to upheave its firm foundations. But we must not imagine that the powers of darkness abandoned the field without a struggle, or that the victory of the cross was achieved without a singular combination of courage, prudence, and determination—God aiding above all.

If the year of his captivity was 405 or 6, and that of his escape or manumission seven years later (412 or 413), twenty years would intervene between his departure out of the land of his bondage, and his return to it clothed with the character and authority of a Christian Bishop. This interval, longer or shorter, he spent in qualifying himself for Holy Orders or discharging priestly duties at Tours, at Levius, and finally at Rome. But always by night and day he was haunted with the thought of that Pagan nation in which he had spent his long years of servitude, whose language he had acquired, and the character of whose people he so thoroughly understood. These natural retrospections were brightened and deepened by supernatural revelations of the will of Providence towards the Irish and himself as their apostle. At one time, an angel presented him in his sleep, a scroll bearing the superscription, "the voice of the Irish," at another, he seemed to hear in a dream all the unborn children of that nation, crying to him for help and holy baptism. When, therefore, Pope Celestine commissioned him for this enterprise, "to the ends of the earth," he found him not only ready but anxious to undertake it.

When the new Preacher arrived in the Irish sea, in 432, he and his companions were driven off the coast of Wicklow by a mob who assailed them with a shower of stones. Running down the coast to Antrim, with which he was personally familiar, he made some stay at Saul, in Down, where he made a convert, and celebrated Mass in a barn; proceeding northward he found himself rejected with scorn by his old master, Milcho, of Slemish. No doubt it appeared an unpardonable audacity in the eyes of the proud Pagan, that his former slave should attempt to teach him how to reform his life and order his affairs. Returning again southward, led on, as we must believe, by the spirit of God, he determined on a *coup d'etat* against Paganism at its most vital point. Having learned that the monarch, Layery, was about to celebrate his birthday with suitable rejoicings at Tara, on a day which happened to fall on the eve of Easter, he resolved to proceed to Tara on that occasion, and to confront the Druids in the midst of all the princes and magnates of the Island. With this view he returned on his former course, and landed from his frail barque at the mouth of the Boyne. Taking leave of the sailors, he desired them to wait for him a certain number of days, when, if they did not hear from him, they might conclude him dead, and provide for their own safety. So saying he set out, accompanied by the few disciples he had made, or brought from abroad, to traverse on foot the great plain that stretches from the mouth of the Boyne to Tara. If those sailors were Christians, as is most likely, we can conceive with what feelings they must have awaited tidings of an attempt so hazardous and so eventful.

The Christian proceeded on his way, and the first night of his journey lodged with a hospitable chief, whose family he converted and baptized, especially marking out a fine little boy called Beunen, whom he called Benignus, from his sweet disposition; who was destined to be one of his most efficient coadjutors, and finally his successor in the Primatial see of Armagh. It was probably the second or third day when the Christian adventurers, travelling, perhaps, by the northern road, poetically called "the Slope of the Chariots," came in sight of the roofs of Tara. Halting on a neighboring eminence they surveyed the citadel of Ancient Error, like soldiers about to assault an enemy's stronghold. The aspect of the royal hill must have been highly imposing. The building towards the north was the Banquet Hall, then thronged with the celebrants of the King's birthday, measuring from north to south 360 feet in length by 40 wide. South of this hall was the King's Rath, or residence, enclosing an area of 280 yards in diameter, and including several detached buildings, such as the house of Cormac, and the house of the nostages. Southward still stood the new rath of the reigning king, and yet farther south, the rath of Queen Mab, probably uninhabited even then. The intervals between the building were at some points planted, for we know that magnificent trees shaded the wall of Finn, and the well of Newnaw, from which all the raths were supplied with water. Imposing at any time, Tara must have looked its best at the moment Patrick first beheld it, being the pleasant season of spring, and the place besides decorated in honor of the anniversary of the reigning sovereign.

One of the religious ceremonies employed by the Druids to heighten the solemnity of the occasion, was to order all the fires of Tara and Meath to be quenched, in order to rekindle them instantaneously from a sacred fire dedicated to the honor of their God. But Patrick, either designedly or innocently, anticipated this striking ceremony, and lit his own fire, where he had encamped, in view of the royal residence. A flight of fiery arrows, shot into the Banqueting Hall, would not have excited more horror and tumult among the company there assembled, than did the sight of that unlicensed blaze in the distance. Orders were issued to drag the offender against the laws and the gods of the Island before them, and the punishment in store for him was already decreed in every heart. The Preacher, followed by his trembling disciples, ascended "the Slope of the Chariots," surrounded by menacing minions of the Pagan law, and regarded with indignation by astonished spectators. As he came he recited latin Prayers to the Blessed Trinity, beseeching their protection and direction in this trying hour. Contrary to the courteous custom no one at first rose to offer him a seat. At last, a chieftain, touched with mysterious admiration for the stranger, did him that kindness. Then it was demanded of him, why he had dared to violate the laws of the country, and to defy its ancient gods; on this text the Christian Missionary spoke. The place of trial was in the open air, on that eminence the home of so many kings, which commands one of the most agreeable prospects in any landscape. The eye of the inspired orator, pleading the cause of all the souls that hereafter, till the end of time, might inhabit the land, could discern within the spring-day horizon, the course of the Blackwater and the Boyne before they blend into one; the hills of Cavin to the far north; with the royal hill of Tailtean in the foreground; the wooded heights of Slane and Skreen, and the four ancient roads, which led away towards the four subject Provinces, like the reins of empire laid loosely on their necks. Since the first Apostle of the Gentiles had confronted the subtle Paganism of Athens, on the hill of Mars, none of those who walked in his steps ever stood out in such glorious relief as Patrick, surrounded by Pagan princes and a Pagan Priesthood, on the hill of Tara.

The defence of the fire he had kindled, unlicensed, soon extended into wider issues. Who were the gods against whom he had offended? Were they true gods or false? They had their priests—could they maintain the divinity of such gods, by argument, or by miracle? For his God, he, though unworthy, was ready to answer, yea, right ready to die. His God had become man and had died for man. His name alone was sufficient to heal all diseases; to raise the very dead to life. Such, we learn from the old biographers, was the line of Patrick's argument. This sermon ushered in a controversy. The king's guests, who had come to feast and rejoice, remained to listen and to meditate. With the impetuosity of the national character—with all its passion for debate—they rushed into this new conflict, some on one side, some on the other. The daughters of the king and many others—the Arch-Druid himself—became convinced and were baptized. The missionaries obtained powerful protectors, and the king assigned to Patrick the pleasant ford of Trim, as a present residence. From that convenient distance, he could readily return at any moment, to converse with the king's guests and the members of his household.

The Druidical superstition never recovered the blow it received that day at Tara. The conversion of the Arch-Druid and the Princesses, was, of itself, their knell of doom. Yet they held their ground during the remainder of this reign—twenty-five years longer (A. D. 458). The king himself never became a Christian, though he tolerated the missionaries, and deferred more and more every year to the Christian party. He sanctioned an expurgated code of the laws, prepared under the direction of Patrick, from which every positive element of Paganism was rigidly excluded. He saw, unopposed, the chief idol of his race, overthrown on "the Plain of Prostration," at Sletty. Yet withal he never consented to be baptized; and only two years before his decease, we find him swearing to a treaty, in the old Pagan form —"by the Sun, and the Wind, and all the Elements." The party of the Druids at first sought to stay the progress of Christianity by violence, and even attempted, more than once, to assassinate Patrick. Finding those means ineffectual they tried ridicule and satire. In this they were for some time seconded by the Bards, men warmly attached to their goddess of song and their lives of self-indulgence. All in vain. The day of the idols was fast verging into everlasting night in Erin. Patrick and his disciples were advancing from conquest to conquest. Armagh and Cashel came in the wake of Tara, and Cruachan was soon to follow. Driven from the high places, the obdurate Priests of Bel took refuge in the depths of the forest and in the islands of the sea, wherein the Christian anchorites of the next age were to replace them. The social revolution proceeded, but all that was tolerable in the old state of things, Patrick carefully engrafted with the new. He allowed much for the habits and traditions of the people, and so made the transition as easy, from darkness into the light, as Nature makes the transition from night to morning. He seven times visited in person every mission in the kingdom, performing the six first "circuits" on foot, but the seventh, on account of his extreme age, he was borne in a chariot. The pious munificence of the successors of Layery, had surrounded him with a household of princely proportions. Twenty-four persons, mostly ecclesiastics, were chosen for this purpose: A bell-ringer, a psalmist, a cook, a bremer, a chamberlain, three smiths, three artificers and three embroiderers, are reckoned of the number. These last must be considered as employed in furnishing the interior of the new churches. A scribe, a shepherd to guard his flocks, and a charioteer, are also mentioned, and their proper names given. How different this following from the little boat's crew, he had left waiting tidings from Tara, in such painful apprehension, at the mouth of the Boyne, in 433. Apostolic zeal, and unrelaxed discipline had wrought these wonders, during a lifetime prolonged far beyond the ordinary age of man.

The fifth century was drawing to a close, and the days of Patrick were numbered. Pharamand and the Franks had swayed on the Netherlands; Hengist and the Saxons on South Britain; Clovis had led his countrymen across the Rhine into Gaul; the Vandals had established themselves in Spain and North Africa; the Ostrogoths were supreme in Italy. The empire of barbarism had succeeded to the empire of Polytheism; dense darkness covered the semi-Christian countries of the old Roman empire, but happily daylight still lingered in the West. Patrick, in good season, had done his work. And as sometimes, God seems to bring around His ends, contrary to the natural order of things, so the spiritual sun of Europe was now destined to arise in the West, and return on its light-bearing errand towards the East, dispelling in its path, Saxon, Frankish, and German darkness, until at length it reflected back on Rome herself, the light that Rome first gave.

On the 17th of March, in the year of our Lord 493, Patrick breathed his last in the monastery of Saul, erected on the site of that barn where he had first said Mass. He was buried with national honors, in the Church of Armagh, to which he had given the Primacy over all the churches of Ireland; and such was the concourse of mourners, and the number of Masses offered for his eternal repose, that from the day of his death till the close of the year, the sun is poetically said never to have set—so brilliant and so continual was the glare of tapers and torches.

(To be continued.)

[Written for the NEW YORK TABLET.]

RING CHEERILY!

[Lines writen on hearing the new Church bell ring for the first time in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, Vt.]

Ring cheerily! ring cheerily! send forth a joyous peal,
And may the ling'ring echoes, far o'er hill and valley steal,—
To waken in responsive hearts, a tender thrill of love,
As if the clanging messenger, bore tidings from above;
Then ope the portals of the soul, and lend attentive ear
To catch the heavenly melody, that's floating soft and clear;
Tis not enough to listen to the metal's silvery ring,
But heed! oh, loving Christian, heed! the messages 'twill bring;
Oh! listen to its warning tones, as on the ear they fall,
Like the sweet and gentle pleadings, of a watchful mother's call,
And through her faithful servant, hear the Church our mother say—
"My children leave awhile your cares, to turn aside and pray—
Be not like unto Martha, by cumb'ring cares opprest
But with Mary seek—at Jesus' feet, forgiveness, peace, and rest"—
And when at morning, noon, and eve, the Angelus peals forth—
Recalling to the faithful, our Lord's mysterious birth,
In humble adoration, let every knee be bent,
And pious aspirations, from grateful hearts be sent—
Or when its mournful knell proclaims, a spirit passed away
Then pause awhile! oh Christian, pause! in charity to pray.
A few short years will soon fleet past, and then its solemn tone
A Requiem again shall toll, perchance 'twill be their own.
Ring cheerily! ring cheerily! send forth a joyous peal,
For all the priceless blessings, which the gospel doth reveal
And join the Christmas anthem, when ringing clear or high,
And like a faithful sentinel, pass on the glissful cry—
Till all the nations of the earth, shall catch the welcome sound,
And follow, like the shepherds, when the blessed Lord is found.

[ORAG.

BURLINGTON, Vermont, Dec. 20th, 1852.

LATEST IRISH NEWS.

Antrim.

Sunday evening, 12th Dec., between six and seven o'clock, private information having been conveyed to the authorities of Belfast that a number of men, belonging to an illegal society, were assembled in a public-house kept by a widow named Unity M'Key, in Great Edward street (corner of Chichester street), a party of the county constabulary, between thirty and forty, under the command of Mr. Tracy, R.M., Mr. Williams, County-Inspector, and Mr. Bindon, Sub-Inspector, were got together, and, on arriving at the house in question, they surrounded and entered it, and captured 15 men. The charge against the men who have been arrested is that they belong to an illegal society. We have failed, after many inquiries, to make out more precise information as to the nature of the charge. The prisoners have been committed to the county jail, charged on oath with the offence above alluded to. It is believed that the information which has led to these arrests has come from an informer. Some of the accused hold respectable positions, one of them being a clerk in a solicitor's office. Most of them are of the laboring class, and from the subjoined list of the prisoners' names it would appear that all have resided, for some time at least, in Belfast: Hugh Carleton, 2 Collin court, off Verner street; Bernard Smith, 100 Cromac street; John Finlay, 9 Crawford street; Wm. James M'Cauley, 28 Catherine street; Hugh Finlay, 9 Crawford street; Wm. Laverty, 44 Market street; William Finigan, 95 Market street; Daniel Barr, 51 Verner street; Francis M'Goran, 48 Green street; James Kelly, 1 Ormeau road; Henry Smith, 46 Cromac street; James Donaghy, 46 Verner street; Daniel M'Kenna, 33 Bond street; David M'Veigh, 25 Cromac street; Patrick Kelly, 1 Ormeau road; John Kelly, 1 Ormeau road. After the committal of the prisoners to jail, Mr. Tracy, R.M., Mr. Williams, and Mr. Bindon held a consultation in the office of the superintendent of the local police, Police buildings. A large number of persons saw the accused while they were being conveyed to prison. There was not the slightest attempt at disturbance. We have not heard what course the authorities intend to pursue with regard to a public examination of the prisoners.—*Ulsterman.*

Carlow.

A fine sheep, the property of Mr. George Kidd, was killed on the lands of Kilree, near Bagenalstown, on the night of Thursday, the 2d Dec., and the carcass carried off. A reward is offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of the perpetrators of the outrage. This class of offences prevailed in the county some years since, but the parties concerned in many of the outrages being detected, and subsequently punished by penal servitude, this system soon disappeared.—*Sentinel.*

At the December fair the supply of all kinds of stock was extremely small, owing to it not having been previously properly advertised. There were a fair number of buyers for all cattle in condition. Beef sold at from 40s. to 55s. per cwt.; sheep, 4-1-2d. to 6d. per lb. Store cattle in good demand, but none offered for sale. Pigs low in price and in good demand. —*Post.*

A man who gave no satisfactory account of himself, was discovered concealed on the extensive premises of the Messrs. Kehoe Brothers, in Bagenalstown. He appeared to have been duly prepared to accomplish his purpose, for, upon his person was found a large case knife and a box of matches. He was taken into custody by the police.

Cork.

The Skibbereen *Eagle* says: "It appears that Sullivan (the informer) some six weeks since visited Skibbereen in the guise of a pedlar, and lodged at the house of M. Downing, but soon after left; and returning again, remained until he had sworn informations against the party arrested. Such was the confidence reposed in Sullivan, that the prisoners bestowed on him all the attention in their power, and he was taken for a drive to Castletownsend by M. Downing, who also escorted him some distance on his leaving town." The Cork *Constitution* says: "Daniel Sullivan, the approver, is quite at large, and was seen walking about the streets this morning. He is rather a respectable-looking, well-dressed young man, and was viewed with a good deal of curiosity by those who recognized him. His family reside in Kenmare, and it is stated that he joined the society in Skibbereen, with the purpose of disclosing their proceedings to the Government, but there is no certainty of the truth of the story. He appears disposed, however, to make what he can of his knowledge, for Mr. M'Carthy Downing received a letter purporting to come from him, asking on what terms he might be disposed to buy him off from giving evidence against the prisoners. Mr. Downing was too cautious to catch at the bait, and he declined holding any communication with him. It was also stated that Sullivan wrote to a friend of one of the prisoners, expressing his sorrow at what he had done, and stating that he had been urged on to it by one of the western officials, which letter was handed to Mr. Downing who has it in his possession.

The friends of the prisoners now in jail complain bitterly of their treatment, both in the mode of their arrest and transit to prison and since they were given in charge to the Governor. Those taken in Skibbereen were, fortunately for themselves, placed under the charge of Sub-Inspector Potter, who, while discharging his duty efficiently, behaved with courtesy and humanity. The three men from Bantry were not so fortunate. Though placed under an immense escort, they were handcuffed, sent to Bandon on an open car under the most terrific tempest of rain and wind that has been seen this year. Their friends sought to provide them with some refreshment previous to going away, but they would not be allowed to accept of it, and some milk that was kindly offered to them at a stoppage on the road was all they were permitted to enjoy by the stern superintendent of Bantry. Daniel Shea, a Bantry man, arrested in Macroom, received the same treatment. Many of them still bear the marks of the handcuffs upon their wrists. On their arrival in jail they were all in garments dripping with wet, and though in that condition, left four days without fire. Though several of them had changes of clothes sent in by their friends, they were not permitted to use them. They complain in the bitterest manner of the consequent cold and suffering they had to endure.—*Examiner.*

Thirteen men, part of the crew of the John Fielden, Broadley, master, were committed to the county gaol, for three months, with hard labor. The charge against them was mutinous conduct, in refusing to obey the orders of their captain. Their alleged ground of complaint was "uncomfortable quarters," and "want of sufficient hands to work the ship." They therefore pleaded that they were not bound by their articles to sail in an unsafe ship; but the magistrates were of a different opinion. The John Fielden was outward bound from Liverpool to the West Indies, with a general cargo.—*Reporter.*

The three local banks have reduced their mininum rate of discount from 3-1-2 per cent., which has been in operation since the month of February, to three per cent. At this period last year the rate of discount was ten per cent. —*Ibid.*

Some ejectments, grounded on Notice to Quit, have been served by Mr. Patten S. Bridge, agent to the Trustees of the Kingston Estate, for the ensuing Fermoy Sessions, with a view of making the tenants pay up large arrears which were allowed to accumulate in the time of his predecessors as agents here, and which sums were never claimed for years past. In some instances Lord Kingston has actually executed leases recently, and the present valuation of rents have been punctually paid.

There is such a bad feeling between the crews of an American and an Austrian vessel, both lying at Passage Docks, that the police have had to put on a patrol in the Dock Yard.

Derry.

On Wednesday, says the Derry *Journal*, a young man named Galligan (said to be of English extraction), who had enlisted a few months ago in the 2d battalion of the 18th Royal Irish, now quartered in this garrison, committed self-destruction by leaping over the rails of the bridge into the river Foyle. We hear that the unfortunate deceased had deserted from the corps, that, going along the bridge, the sight of some of his former comrades led him to fear arrest, and that in his fright he took the fatal leap.

The Bridge Trustees of Derry have accepted the tender of Messrs. Joseph Butler & Co., of Leeds, to erect a new iron bridge over the Foyle for £59,000 if the cylinders be sunk sixty feet below the roadway, and £64,500 if sunk eighty feet—the structure is to be completed by the 1st January, 1861.

We hear that two men, charged with the attempted murder of the Rev. Alexander Nixon, of Heathfield, have been committed to Lifford jail. They passed through Letterkenny under a strong police escort.—*Journal.*

Down.

The French lugger, Louisi Amelia, from Bordeaux, came on shore lately, during a heavy gale of wind, at the north end of the town of Newcastle, Dundrum Bay. The life-boat of the Royal National Life-boat Institution, stationed at this place, was immediately manned and launched. She soon reached the lugger, and brought her crew of five hands on shore, who, without the life-boat's timely assistance, would all probably have perished. The institution has recently incurred a large expense in making this important and dangerous station thoroughly efficient, having replaced the former life-boats and carriages by new ones, and built a new house for their reception in a more convenient situation.

A man named Cone, who was working on the new line of road from Banbridge to Rathfriland, about two miles from the latter town, at a place called the Diamond, was crushed by a falling bank of earth, and killed on the spot. In Banbridge, a woman named M'Connell went out for water, leaving a boy, aged four years and four months, alone in the house. On returning, she met the poor child in the door, in flames, which she speedily extinguished; but the poor child was so injured about the abdomen, that he only lived till one o'clock that night.

A woman, named Hilland, has killed her daughter at Decomet, near Banbridge. The mother had been reprimanding her daughter for courting with a young man not pleasing to the family, and, her passion overcoming her, she lifted a smoothing-iron, with one desperate blow of which she put a period to her daughter's existence. She has been committed for trial, and lodged in Downpatrick jail.

Dublin.

Mr. O'Brennan delivered an interesting lecture in the Theatre of the Mechanics' Institute. The subject was the bards, the harp, and primitive music of Ireland. There was a crowded and respectable audience. The lecturer as a prelude to his subject made a few remarks regarding the primitiveness, gracefulness, and musical aptitude of his native tongue. In connection with the subject of his lecture, he gave several instances of Greek words as being essentially Iranian or Irish. The able lecturer observed that as regards the word Irish there was some mistake. The origin of the word is to be found in the language itself. At a very early period from the mountains west of Hindostan to the Levant was called both Persia and Iran, which "signifies Sacred Land," and as a colony thence came to this western isle the first settlers gave it the appropriate name Irin, which "signifies Sacred Island;" Iran is made up of two Celtic words, "Ir," Sacred and "An" Land. The Pelasgic—a dialect of the Celtic (the lecturer remarked)—was unquestionably the basis of Homer's poetry, and indeed of the Greek language. Here Mr. O'Brennan drew the attention of the audience to the beautiful Irish Melodies of the Archbishop of Tuam, explaining their measures and their sweet modulations. To illustrate his statement Mr. Creaven, the celebrated Isish harper, and amateur Irish singers, natives of Dublin, and members of the Irish class, 48 Middle Abbey street, were introduced. Their appearance was greeted with enthusiastic cheering. The melodies in the Irish tongue, with harp accompaniment, thrilled the hearts of the audience. Several brilliant airs were played by the harper, and at the conclusion a short history of the antiquity of the harp was given, but the lecturer stated that his subject was such as would require a series of six lectures.—*Nation.*

Our readers are already aware that on Friday, the 3d December, the English Viceroy published his proclamation offering rewards of fifty and a hundred pounds for such information as would lead to the conviction of any members of the secret political societies which the government believe to be in existence in this country, and that his Excellency's bait was taken by one of the class of persons for whom it was intended—that class, happily few in number, but unfortunately existing in all countries—which is composed of base and worthless ruffians who are ready to cover themselves with perjuries, and sacrifice the lives of innocent people in any number provided they can thereby clutch a little money. No man in the country is safe when the government holds a bribe of a hundred pounds before the eyes of these unscrupulous wretches, in exchange for an oath or two, and it is not surprising, therefore, that the proclamation has brought out the foul crew, and that on their testimony numerous arrests have been made.—*Ibid.*

Robert King, the news-vendor of the *Daily Express* at the Salt hill Station of the Dublin and Kingstown Railway, accidentally lost his life at the Blackrock Station, under the following circumstances: Having taken a ticket by the parliamentary train which left the Kingstown Station, on his return to the Blackrock, where he resided, on approaching the station, and when the train was at a slow pace, and about to stop, he imprudently left his seat, and placed himself for a moment or two on the step of the carriage, but, in endeavoring to secure his footing on the platform, while the train was still in motion, he unfortunately failed in his purpose, and, falling between two of the third-class carriages, the wheels of one of them, the break carriage, with its wheels locked, and at the front wheel of a first-class carriage, passed over him, and in a moment he ceased to live.

We are glad to observe that a new national and independent journal, *The Evening News*, is about making its appearance in Dublin. The *News* will appear three times a week, viz.: on the evenings of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and will have for Proprietor and Editor Alexander M. O'Sullivan, Esq., the present able and talented editor of the *Nation*. If we may be allowed to hazard an opinion in connection with this matter, it is, that the people of Dublin, and indeed of all Ireland, require the services of an efficient, fearless, and independent daily paper, one which would fully counteract the noxious influence of the entire pack of castle and government hacks, their organs and secret machinations against the people.

The Committee of the Society for the Promotion and Cultivation of the Irish Language met on the evening of Monday, the 22d. ult. After the transactions of the usual business, the secretary stated that a new Irish Grammar was being compiled on a simple and comprehensive plan, specially for the use of the members of this society. It would appear in three parts, at 6d. each. These parts would be offered as they issued from the press to members only, it not being the author's intention to offer the book to the public until it was completed. The first part was then undergoing a strict revision, and would shortly be ready for use.

Galway.

Within the last few weeks, the demand for sheep is more brisk and prices considerably sharper, and cattle are looking up, also, even higher than sheep. No man can complain of the price of wool, and few expected to see it carry its present value. So far, then, we assume, no one anticipates any further depression. The tendency is upwards. There is a depression in agricultural products also, this season; but, after all, do not oats—the staple crop of this locality—bring a fair price? In the long run, we feel certain that the safest state is a uniform moderate rate of prices in all farming and agricultural produce. Over-high prices for a few years superinduce exorbitant rents, which remain too often and are too frequently exacted when the high prices disappear. This is the opinion of intelligent and humane men on the subject.—*Tuam Herald.*

The Rev. Mr. Whelan, the Catholic Administrator of the parish of Tynagh, in consequence of some threatening notices being posted in that parish, after Mass, condemned in strong terms the authors of such productions, and warned his flock at the chapel, near Killeen Mills, Portumna, against the evils attending any connection with secret and unlawful societies. On the following Wednesday night the chapel was set on fire, and the confessional box and a portion of the gallery destroyed. Fortunately the flames were observed, the peasantry hastened to the spot, and after much exertion the fire was extinguished before further injury was done.

The steamship Prince Albert, of the Galway line, from St. John's, Newfoundland, has made the most rapid passage on record between the shores of Europe and America. She left St. John's at night on the 10th ult., and was off Arran Islands on the night of the 16th of the same month, thus running from shore to shore in five days and sixteen and a half hours. She brought a synopsis of the President's Message, a full news summary, and the latest commercial reports from this side, all of which were published in Dublin on the evening of the 17th, and in London on the morning of the 18th of December.

Kerry.

At Killarney, on the evening of Saturday, 11th Dec., Mr. Lawrence O'Sullivan, assistant to Mr. Richard Linnegan, apothecary, was arrested on a warrant charging him with being a member of a secret society called the Phœnix Club. The arrest was made by Sub-Inspector Colomb, unaccompanied by a single policeman, and without the least noise or excitement. At a subsequent period of the night the following arrests were made: Patrick Cronin, assistant to Mr. John Martin, grocer; Daniel Murphy, assistant to Mrs. C. Coghlan, grocer; Joseph Murphy, assistant to Mr. William Lewis. No arrests in Tralee, nor any expected. Mr. Florence O'Sullivan, senior, arrested in Kenmare, was liberated on his own bail of one hundred pounds and two sureties of fifty pounds each. No further arrests here or in Kenmare.

Daniel Carroll, a pensioner, aged 70 years, and an inmate of Tralee workhouse, was found dead recently. He went out to receive his pension.

Twelve tons of hay, the property of Mr. Samuel Collins, of the Spa, Tralee, were consumed by fire, a servant having lit a pipe convenient.

Kildare.

The will of William George Downing Nesbitt, late of Toberdaly, in the King's County, and of Leixlip, in the county of Kildare, Esq., who died on the 14th of October last, at his residence, Leixlip, has been proved in the Court of Probate, Dublin. The personalty was sworn under the value of £140, on which a stamp duty of £1,800 was paid. With the exception of two legacies of £7,000 each to his sisters, Jane Downing Nesbitt and Mary Anne Downing Nesbitt, the testator bequeathed his entire property, including his real and freehold estates, to his sister Catherine Tamison D. Nesbitt, who obtained the probate as his sole executor.

Kilkenny.

A quarrel arose between a laboring man in Urlingford, named M'Glynn, and his son-in-law, which resulted in the death of the former. During the quarrel M'Glynn received a blow of some instrument in the head which felled him to the earth, and from the effects of which he died almost instantaneously. It is said that others assisted the son-in-law. However, as all the parties are in custody, the whole facts of the case will be ascertained at the inquest.—*Journal.*

A new "Independent County Club" has just been established in Kilkenny.

King's County.

A poor man of the name of Costello, accompanied by his wife, who was employed as a rag-gatherer all day through the village of Clonfert, as the gathering shades of night approached, sought an asylum from a poor laborer of the name of Kelly. His request being readily granted, they had scarcely sat down to rest when the poor woman complained of being very ill, and it was shortly manifest that she was actually in labor, and was soon safely delivered of three fine boys, all whom, with the mother, are doing well.—*Chronicle*

A King's County teacher informs us (*Nation*) that a meeting of the teachers of an extensive district both of Kildare and King's counties was held in Edenderry. The unanimous resolve of the meeting was to operate zealously with the efforts that are now being made in the other districts of Ireland to remove the difficulties to which the teachers are now subject.

Limerick.

Mr. Peter Tait, of Limerick, in his evidence before the Army Contract Commissioners, now sitting in London, stated that he would undertake to supply the whole British army with clothing made by steam, and could give far better clothing for the same price by making the clothing with machinery. With the steam power he had, he could supply the government in an emergency with ten thousand suits a week. The machinery did not throw persons out of work; he employed 1,100 persons. He paid none of his men less than a guinea a week. To show the advantage derived by the government from the use of machinery, he stated that, having received a telegram on Tuesday for 800 suits, he forwarded them on Friday morning at eleven o'clock, though he had to telegraph to England for a portion of the materials.

The following commissions have been granted by the Earl of Clare in the Royal Limerick Regiment; Lieutenant George William Finch,

to be Captain, in the room of Major Walnutt, promoted. Ensign Daniel Dickson Power, to be Lieutenant, vice Rodger, resigned; and Edw'd. Burton, gent., to be Ensign, vice Power, promoted.

A letter received in Limerick, says the Munster *News*, states that the Very Rev. Peter Daley is about to have a steamer which will cost £40,000 constructed at the port, so as to afford local employment, and to enable the parties concerned to observe the work with a view to its greater excellence as it proceeds.

Louth.

The latest tidings, says the Dundalk *Democrat*, we have heard relative to the farm from which John Byrne was expelled, is, that it is offered to any one "of the sort much wanted," who will pay £4 a year for it, and perform the duties of bailiff on Colonel Lewis's property. Two persons came to see what it was like. One of them was from Crossmaglen, and it is said he did not like its appearance. The other came by train from the "loyal" town of Enniskillen, and on proceeding to an eminence where he obtained a view of the "promised land," he decided on venturing no further; and returned to Enniskillen as fast as he could, preferring to endure the cold breezes beside Lough Erne to living a life of misery amongst the rocks and bogs from which John Byrne was evicted. The Colonel, we hear, is doing a little in the way of importing "True Blues" to his now celebrated Inniskeen property. One or two have been lately accommodated with small patches of land, which have been untenanted for some time, but they are awkwardly situated for want of shelter from the winter storms, and their pious landlord is giving them no aid to provide habitations. One of them is seen daily wheeling stones in a barrow to a spot on which he is striving to erect a cabin. He is working in a very primitive manner. When he gets his barrow full of stones beside the cabin walls, he puts them into the building, and then goes for another barrow load. In this slow manner he strives to erect his future place of abode; but he has met an interruption to his labor lately, as he has been summoned by the road contractor for destroying a ditch, in taking the stones away!

We are glad to have it in our power to report a permanent improvement in Dundalk. We allude to those eighteen new houses built by our enterprising townsman, Mr. John M'Dowell, architect and builder, between Clanbrassil street and Chapel lane, and at right angles with Bachelor's Walk. They are very neat and commodious, and will be furnished with every requisite necessary for comfort and cleanliness; and do Mr. M'Dowell a great deal of credit. They form, in fact, a new street, nine houses being on each side. We hope Mr. M'Dowell will invest more of his capital in buildings of this kind, as houses such as he has erected are much required in the town.—*Dundalk Democrat.*

Mayo.

The Mayo *Constitution* says a heart-rendering case of deep distress at sea has just occurred. A brig belonging to a London merchant, running from some port on the coast of Africa, and bound for London, with a cargo of oil, was, by the violence of the storms, driven out of her intended course, sprung a leak, and was so much damaged that if the crew left off pumping one hour, she would have sunk two feet. The crew were suffering and endeavoring to make some port; they, however, reached within a short distance of Boffin Island, and hoisted a signal; the Boffin pilot went on board and conducted the vessel near Claggin, at which place they landed, and obtained relief from Mr. Nicholas Burke, and subsequently from Mr. Twining. The poor fellows were kept so long tossed about on sea that they had not sufficient provisions, and, shocking to relate, necessity forced them to live for some days on the flesh of two monkeys and a dog; all this they freely acknowledged, and they stated that had not Providence relieved them they should be obliged from absolute necessity to resort to the horrible alternative of sacrificing a human life for the sustenance of the others.

At the late Special Sessions for the barony of Kilmain, a presentment was allowed "for the repairing and completing of 2,880 perches of road from Ballinrobe to Tuam, between the Bulkane bridge in Ballinrobe and the mearing of the County at Foxhall—not to exceed £1,400." This line was commenced by the Board of Works, but, like many other similar projects, was left unfinished. It is now sought to be completed, inasmuch as it will prove of infinite service and convenience to the people of that populous side of Mayo, to be brought so much nearer to the Railway Station in Tuam. The distance between the towns of Ballinrobe and Tuam will be lessened by about two miles by the carrying out of the undertaking.

We are sorry to find so large a section of the Irish press now lending an unhallowed aid to the British calumniator of this country. We assert, that there never was a greater injustice than to charge the peasantry with sanguinary intentions towards their landlords. They are slavishly silent under unmerited abuse, and cringingly subservient under a series of downright oppressions such as no educated Christians should endure; and yet they are represented as all but in arms against the constituted authorities. Surely there is no pressing occasion for the propagation of lies to prevent legislation. Such a course as is now being pursued by the anti-Irish press can effect no purpose which can ultimately benefit the traducers.—*Telegraph.*

Queen's County.

A correspondent of the *Nation* sends that paper the following: "On Saturday week last six police came to the house of Pat Fitzpatrick, of Loran, about ten o'clock at night. When they entered the house there were four servant boys playing cards for a young ass belonging to Fitzpatrick's son. They put the young ass into a large corn bin that stood in the kitchen until the winner would claim him. After searching the house closely the police were about to depart when the ass made noise in the bin with his feet, when one of the police cried out to the sergeant that Delany was in the bin. All right, says the sergeant! John you are in for preferment! Rise the lid! Begor, sergeant, it's not for me to rise the lid after finding him, said John; so the sergeant called on another of his men to rise the lid, but all in vain—none of them would venture to do it. The sergeant requested the man of the house to open his bin, but Paddy refused point blank, saying he would never be an informer; so the bayonets were screwed on, and all preparations made for battle. Then the sergeant spoke through the keyhole to Delany, advising him to make no resistance, as there was no great proof against him—took courage himself to open the lid, and found to his great mistake—a young ass!"

Roscommon.

A lecture was delivered to the Catholic Young Men's Society of Athlone, in Rourke's pavilion, by A. M'Kenna, Esq., Professor of Belles-lettres, Summer hill College, which for elegance of delivery, historical research, and classic eloquence, perhaps might be equalled, but could scarcely be surpassed. The subject was "The Orators of Ireland, commencing with Flood and Grattan." It occupied an hour and three-quarters in its delivery, during which and at its close the learned gentleman was rapturously cheered. The pavilion was brilliantly lighted upon the occasion, and the arrangements excellent. At the conclusion a vote of thanks to the learned gentleman was proposed by J. Kennedy, president of the society, and seconded by Mr. O'Boyle, honorary warden of St. Peter's guild, and carried by acclamation, after which the audience retired, both delighted and instructed.

Sligo.

An accident of a serious character occurred to the Thistle steamer, says the Sligo *Journal*, while returning from Glasgow to Sligo. The wind being high and the sea rough, the Thistle was driven upon the Roughley Rock, in Sligo Bay. Her bottom was considerably damaged. The situation of the vessel was, and still is, very precarious. A large hole was made by the stroke in the bottom of the steamer, and there are at present several feet of water in the hold. Part of the cargo has been damaged, but as the vessel is built in compartments, the damage is comparatively small. The greater part has been removed and laid upon the beach, and the tug-steamer has gone down the channel to convey the cargo to town.

Tipperary.

As a servant girl was engaged in sweeping out a room in a lodging-house adjacent to the railway station at Tipperary, she discovered a small roll of discolored paper secreted in one of the corners of the room. Upon opening the little package she found it to contain bank-notes to the amount of £200, which she handed over, through the lodging-house keeper, to the police authorities, who immediately took steps for the discovery of some clue to the owner of the money. An application was made to the police, by a party in the county Limerick, who had, a short time since, lost a similar amount of money, but, failing to identify the notes, they are still retained by the authorities. It is supposed that either the money was lleft hidden by some party anxious to rid himself for a time of the possession of his ill-gotten gains, and determined to regain it at a more convenient time; or it may, perhaps, have been dropped by some emigrant lodger while passing the night at the house.

The late Patrick Kiernan, of Rathurles, county Tipperary, who died lately in his 80th year, in London, has left £40,000 to charities in England. His Irish estates descend to his nephew, J. Kiernan, of Nenagh.

The Board of Guardians of the Borrisokane Union have resolved to amalgamate the offices of master and porter—dismissing the latter officer.

A quantity of bad butter was seized in Clonmel. It was found to consist of 18 lbs. of grease, covered over with 21 lbs. of butter.

Wexford.

A lecture on the "Mechanism and Functions of the principal Vital Organs of the Human System" was delivered before the members of the Young Men's Society and a crowded audience, at the Christian Brothers' School, Upper George's street, by Dr. William C. Ryan, county coroner. The learned and eloquent gentleman, whilst divesting the subject of all technical phraseology, kept his audience spell-bound for nearly an hour by the able and interesting manner in which he demonstrated the wisdom and omnipotence of the great Creator in his construction of the human fabric, and was heartily cheered throughout. At the conclusion a vote of thanks, on the motion of Rev. Mr. Barry, seconded by Thomas Quill, was unanimously voted to Dr. Ryan, to which he responded, and but one wish was prevalent, that he may afford us an opportunity of hearing him again.—*Independent.*

The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the Rt. Hon. Lord Carew to be Custos Rotulorum for the county of Wexford, in the room of the late Earl of Courtown.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Foreign.

Obsequies of the Right Rev. Dr. Browne, late Lord Bishop of Elphin.—On Saturday, the 4th Dec., a large number of the clergy of the diocese assembled to honor the remains of their late lamented prelate, whose death, with its immediate cause and circumstance, it became our painful duty to record in our last number. About ten o'clock, the remains of the reverend bishop were borne to the parish chapel in solemn procession by the clergy, accompanied by the Lord Bishop of the diocese, the Right Rev. Dr. Gillooly, Coadjutor to his late lordship; Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, Lord Bishop of Achonry; Right Rev. Dr. M. Evilly, Lord Bishop of Galway; and an immense number of the clergy. Among the lay gentlemen who came from a distance were: O. D. J. Grace, M. P., Mantua; D. H. Irwin, High Sheriff, Beechwood; A. O'Conor, J. P., Elphin House; P. P. Taaffe, J. P., Foxborough; P. Grehan, J.P., Mount Plunket; John D. M'Dermot, solicitor, Boyle, &c. The solemn office for the dead, which was conducted with the most imposing solemnity, being over, the solemn Mass was celebrated by the Very Rev. Dr. Phillips. P. P. Roscommon, assisted by the Rev. A. Quinn, P. P., Oran, as deacon, the Rev. L. Carles, P. P., Tissare, sub-deacon, and the Rev. J. Connolly, C. C. Roscommon, as master of the ceremonies. After High Mass, the Very Rev. Dr. Kilroe ascended the altar, and preached the panegyric of the deceased bishop. He was heard throughout with the utmost attention, and when he concluded he left on the minds of the entire assembly—amongst whom were many of the most respectable Protestants of the neighborhood—the most favorable opinion of his abilities as a preacher. The absolution, which was performed by his lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Durcan, being over, the remains were deposited in a vault prepared for the purpose before the high altar, amidst the profound regrets and bitter wailings of the flock.—*Roscommon Messenger.*

Conversions.—A correspondent informs us that John Tindal Durell, Esq., of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, who was preparing to receive Anglican Orders from Bishop Philpotts, and who, we believe, is the son of a Protestant clergyman in Jersey, was received into the Church by the Rev. J. A. Eccles, at St. Nicholas Priory, Exeter.—*Weekly Register.* Mr. Thos. Mortashed, an old and respectable inhabitant of Rathkeale, renounced the errors of Protestantism, and was received into the true Church by the Rev. Luke Gleeson, R.C.C., Rathkeale.—*Munster News.* A party of three persons were baptized and received into the Church by the Archbishop of Tours, in the private Chapel of the Archiepiscopal Palace; so secretly has this been done that no one but his Grace is aware who the parties are, his personal servant was the only witness. It is said that the parties only arrived in Tours the evening before, and took their departure by railway immediately after the object of their mission had been accomplished; that they are persons of distinction there is no doubt, and that they are English is more than probable; of the fact itself there is no doubt.—*Weekly Register.*

Catholic Church, Killarney.—The Lady Chapel in the Killarney Cathedral is being gorgeously decorated at the expense of Lord Castlerosse and the Countess of Kenmare. Already, on entering by the south transept, the visitor is struck with the beauty of the stained window, on which the Royal Psalmist, Isaias, St. Joseph and St. John are represented on the higher lights; on the second are SS. Augustine, Ambrose and Stephen, and on the lower SS. Francis, Ignatius, Alphonsus, and the present Pontiff, Pio. IX. The altar has been selected from the designs of Mr. M'Carthy by the Countess of Kenmare, and is being executed in the studio of Mr. Lane, of Dublin. When the side windows are up, which are near completion, the Lady Chapel will be a gem, and will shed additional lustre on the house of Kenmare. Morrogh Bernard, Esq., D.L., has also erected a window in Saint Joseph's Chapel, representing the marriage of St. Joseph and the Blessed Virgin, and the flight into Egypt. It is said Mr. Bernard intends to complete the decoration of that pretty chapel.—*Tralee Chronicle.*

St. Mary's Catholic Church, Castleblaney.—A correspondent says: "It is very gratifying to observe the above—a truly beautiful edifice—is progressing fast towards completion. It is but three years since the foundation stone was laid, and though the parish is not large, or the Catholic population very rich in general, yet by untiring and active exertions of the Venerable Archdeacon of Clogher, the Rev. James McMeel, and the Rev. Mr. McArdle, the work is almost brought to a close. The floor is now beautifully tiled, the seats are being painted; a new marble altar has been erected, which, whether it is viewed as to the elegance of the materials employed, or the exquisite artistic skill of the builder, is an ornament which cannot be too highly praised."—*Nation.*

The Irish College at Paris.—The Irish College at Paris opened on the 16th December, for the reception of students. The Very Rev. Father James Lynch, of the Order of the Vincentians, has been appointed Rector, in the place of the Very Rev. Dr. Miley; and the Very Rev. Dr. Miley has been re-appointed as Administrator of Irish foundations in France, by His Excellency the Minister of Public Instruction, and takes his place accordingly as Administrator of the Irish College.

Reception in the Presentation Convent, Carlow.—On the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, we again had the gratification of witnessing one of those imposing and magnificent ceremonies which are of so frequent occurrence in the Catholic Church, the reception of a religious into the Presentation Order in this town. The beautiful little church attached to the convent was nicely decorated on the occasion with flowers, &c., and presented a most pleasing appearance; it was densely crowded by the relatives and friends of the lady; many of the clergy also attended. The Right Rev. Dr. Walshe, assisted by the Rev. Patrick Boland, C.C., officiated on the occasion, and received Miss Lawler into the sisterhood. The ceremony having been concluded, the Rev. James Kavanagh preached a most instructive and edifying sermon.—*Carlow Post.*

Anniversary Office for the late Rev. Patrick Hickey, P. P., Arles.—On Thursday, 9th Dec., the anniversary office for the repose of the soul of the late esteemed and respected pastor of Arles, the Rev. Patrick Hickey, was celebrated in Arles chapel. Notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, and the laborious duties of the clergy at this season, the office was most respectfully attended. His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walshe, assisted by the Rev. Patrick Boland, as master of ceremonies, commenced the service. Mass having been said, his lordship concluded the office by bestowing the final absolution.—*Ibid.*

All Hallows College.—On the 24th Nov., the Right Rev. Dr. Whelan, in the absence of his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin, promoted the Rev. Bernard Morris, of All Hallows College, to the priesthood, and Messrs. Michael Flanagan and John Cooke to the holy order of sub-deaconship. The first of these gentlemen is destined for San Francisco, California; the other two for Sydney, Australia. The Rev. William Tierney, also of the Foreign Missionary College, who has just embarked for his mission, Melbourne, Australia, has been appointed chaplain to the Emigration Commissioners' ship Dirigo, with about 300 or 400 emigrants on board, of whom the majority are Catholics.

The Primate of Hungary, Cardinal Switowsky, is now in Rome. He was created Cardinal in the year of the Definition, and was present at the great ceremony. It is understood that his income is very considerable, and that he lives at home *en prince*, as in days of feudalism, having, amongst other distinctions, a body-guard of 80 hussars, who attend him gaily mounted. A draft of these appeared with him here, to the alarm of the lieges; and to a mild suggestion as to their being disused for the interval, the princely Prelate is said to have replied, "Nunquam dimittam Hussares meos."

The Rev. Edmund Tallent, parish priest of Kilmurry M'Mahon, died lately, aged 60 years. For the last 33 years he had been the zealous pastor of Kilmurry and Killofin, and was dearly beloved by his parishioners for his piety, charity, and attachment to the church of which he was a worthy member, and by the poor his loss will be irreparably felt.—*Limerick Chronicle.*

The Rev. Mr. Foley, parish priest of Doora, died suddenly, on Saturday, 11th Dec., in his 60th year. The reverend gentleman was, during the day, hearing confessions in the chapel of Bearfield, and had walked out for a few minutes' recreation, when he was seized with a fit of apoplexy and fell to the ground. When discovered, life was totally extinct.—*Clare Journal.*

Another case of religious persecution has occurred in Norway. Mr. Lichtle, a Catholic priest of Christiana, has been condemned to a fine of twenty rixdalers, for having allowed a Protestant lady to abjure her faith, and having inscribed her on the list of his flock, without first obtaining the consent of the Lutheran clergy.

Two young negro chiefs who have been brought from the island of Fernando Po by the missionary, Miguel Martinez, have been baptized by the Queen's confessor, the Archbishop of Cuba. The Queen, who was godmother, was represented by the Marquis of Santa Isabel, the intendant.—*Madrid paper.*

Several bearded friars were observed at the Mass at Our Lady of Atichin, at Madrid, lately. They belong to the party of 217 friars, priests, and laymen, who are about to repair to Jerusalem, and who have already received orders to proceed to Cadiz.

His Holiness the Pope, by the kind recommendation of his Eminence Cardinal Wiseman, has lately conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Guest, Rector of the College of Valladolid, Spain.

St. Peter's College has been affiliated to the Catholic University, and as it is probable the latter institution will soon obtain a government charter, the students of St. Peter's will be enabled to acquire degrees.—*Wexford People.*

Monsignor Rusconi is just dead. He was Pro-Major-Domo at the Vatican for some years, and latterly Vice-President of the Board of Finance. Cardinal Recanati is said to be seriously ill, of congestion of the brain.

The Rev. Mr. Kieran, P.P., Malahide, begs most gratefully to acknowledge the receipt of £50 from Lord Talbot de Malahide, towards the completion of the Catholic Church, Malahide.

Cardinal Bonald, Archbishop of Lyons, has left for Rome for the purpose of making arrangements for the creation of a new bishopric in his diocese, to wit, at Montbrison, near Lyons.

An address has been presented by the Catholics of Batley to their respected pastor, the Rev. James Wells, on the painful occasion of his being removed to Bradford.

FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

ENGLAND.

A Reverend Denouncer of Crinoline.—The Rev. Mr. Rees, of Tatham-street chapel, Sunderland, fell foul of the present rage for huge proportions in ladies' dresses. His chapel is generally well attended, and he had observed lately that where females were seated more space was taken up than the chapel could afford them, and so he spoke out, and told them in good set phrase that the chapel was free; that all who came could enter any part they pleased; but that each pew was intended to hold so many, as they could see plainly marked in figures; and that persons for the numbers so marked must go in, if they presented themselves. The sittings, he said, were not arranged for 'the present exaggerated proportions of the ladies;" yet he could not see that these "proportions" should be the means of excluding people from the chapel, or of hindering the devout worshipper from hearing the gospel.—*Newcastle Chronicle.*

Mormonism in Practice.—There was a terrible commotion among a crowd of boys, men, and women, who were congregated around a certain shop in Gloucester, in which there was a disturbance. On inquiry, we discovered that a disciple of Joe Smith, who is an advocate for polygamy, and is living with several women, had just returned from a tour with a servant girl, an additional wife to his harem. The innovation was resisted by a "lady" in charge, who was presiding behind the counter, and a quarrel ensued. We hear that all the previous wives are united to each other by a tie of consanguinity. A person in the crowd exclaimed, "Why should the woman grumble at the fellow? If it be lawful for un to have six wives, it is surely lawful for un to have seven."—*Cheltenham Examiner.*

Taking the Oath with a Glove on.—Hitherto it has perhaps always been considered that the absence of the glove was essentially necessary to the due formality of the oath; but Mr. Baron Bramwell, who is now sitting in the Nisi Prius Court, at St. George's Hall, Liverpool, has expressed a contrary opinion, for on the officer accosting a witness in the usual manner, his lordship remarked that he was not aware that it was essentially necessary that the glove should be dispensed with. If the glove was off when the witness was called, all well and good; but, if not, he did not know that there was anything which called for its removal. Acting upon this hint from his lordship, the witness received the oath, holding the sacred volume in his gloved hand.

Death of a Waterloo Hero.—A distressing accident occurred to an old warrior who fought at Waterloo, while out hunting with Sir W. W. Wynn's hounds. Colonel Boates (the deceased gentleman) while taking an awkward leap, was pitched very heavily on his head. He rose up after the fall, and remounted his horse, it was thought with the intention of returning home, and very shortly afterwards he was found lying senseless on the ground with the bridle rein in his hand. He was conveyed to Stretton Hall, Cheshire, where he died the same evening. Deceased resided at Herbistock, near Overton, Flintshire. An inquest was held on the body and a verdict of "Accidental death" returned.

Danger of Reading in Bed.—Susan Stevenson, aged 38, housekeeper to C. H. Bertie, Esq., being unwell, retired to bed early. Shortly after, a fire broke out in her room, and her body was rescued after considerable difficulty. She gave the last gasp as she was being removed. The occurrence has caused the greatest consternation in the neighborhood. It appears she was reading in bed, and having fallen asleep, the candle being close to the curtains, set fire to them.—*Stamford Mercury.*

A churchwarden's wife went to church for the first time in her life, when her husband was made churchwarden. Being late, the congregation were getting up from their knees at the time she entered, when she said, with a sweet condescending smile—"Pray keep your seats, ladies and gentlemen: I think no more of myself than I done before."

SCOTLAND.

Loss of a Vessel with all Hands.—A letter was received at Montrose, confirming the painful apprehension that the Stirlingshire ship, whilst on her voyage from Cronstadt for London, has been totally wrecked in the recent storm on the shores of the Baltic, and that the captain and crew, ten in number, had all perished. The writer of the letter states that he visited the scene of the sad catastrophe about five hours after the ship was stranded, and a very melancholy scene presented itself. The fortunate crew had all been consigned to the [illegible] billows. The ship was in a very shattered [illegible]dition, and portions of the wreck, planks, and [illegible] of every description, as well as pieces of the deck [illegible] cargo, consisting of lathwood, lined the shore for a distance of two English miles.

The Ettrick Shepherd.—While the Burns [illegible]w and Sydenham are in agi- festivals at Glasgo[illegible] see that the memory of a tation, we delight to [illegible]vritten certain things of Scottish poet who has [illegible]he Ettrick Shepherd a high order—we mean [illegible]. We read in the —is not to remain unhonore[illegible]ription is raising Inverness *Courier* that a subse[illegible] is a reproach for a memorial to James Hogg. [illegible]e," "Bon- that the author of the "Queen's Wa[illegible]ds of his ny Kilmeny," and so many noble ball[illegible]k his country's history and legends, should la[illegible] country's recognition.

Some depredations having been committed by vermin on the farm of Summerfield, near Dumfries, a trap was set with the view of securing the aggressor. A fox, on its return from a predatory excursion, carrying a hare which he had captured, unwittingly placed a foot on the trap, and was caught. In the morning Reynard was espied by one of the ploughmen, who, like his betters, was anxious to possess that much-coveted appendage, a fox's brush. Seizing a rail from an adjoining fence he quickly proceeded towards the captive, intending to despatch him. Elevating the rail, the man aimed a blow at the head of the fox, but the wary animal adroitly swerved its head aside as far as its position enabled it to do, and the full force of the blow struck the trap, depressing the spring, and instantly releasing the fox. On being set free the fox made a dash at the hare which he had dropped, seized it with his teeth, and before the dumbfoundered rustic had recovered from his surprise, and could aim another blow, Reynard, despite the mishap to one of his legs by the teeth of the trap, was bounding across the fields at a speed which would have put the huntsman of the Dumfriesshire hounds to his mettle ere he could have secured the brush as a trophy.

When Gavazzi first appeared before Glasgow and Edinburgh audiences the Padre could not speak one syllable of English. He harangued in Italian. Yet he drew vast crowds, who, of course, did not know a single word he said, yet who hung on his accents with rapture, night after night, satisfied that the unintelligible declamation of the renegade must be well worth paying their "siller" to listen to, as they were assured it was all abusive of the Pope! In fact the Gavazzi *furore*, under those ludicrous circumstances, reached such a height, that a Scotch speculator, named Rattray, who engaged Gavazzi at a monstrous price to lecture (we believe at five guineas per night), farmed out the orator to another speculator, who, after paying the advanced rent to Rattray, made money by the speculation. The commercial value of bigotry is considerable.

The death of the only son of Mr. Hope Scott, Q. C., is announced. This interesting child was the only living male descendant of his illustrious great grandfather, Sir Walter Scott, whose name he bore. He was only a year and a half old and has survived his mother, the poet's granddaughter, little more than six weeks. An infant sister died a fortnight ago. Only one little girl remains to bear the great name of which she is the sole surviving representative.

At a late public meeting in Glasgow, resolutions were passed approving of manhood suffrage, and affirming "that in order to the fair operation of manhood suffrage, equitable electoral districts, vote by ballot, and triennial parliaments should be embraced in the new reform bill.

The large tenement in Gabriel's-road, Edinburgh, long known as the scene of the famous "Noctes Ambrosianæ," is now in rapid progress of removal, to make way for the projected addition to the Register-house.

FRANCE.

Crinoline.—Crinoline catastrophes are now as frequent as railway accidents. The *Memorial des Pyrenees* mentions the case of a lady who set fire to her dress. The hoops kept the flounces at such an enormous distance from her person, that her legs remained uninjured in the midst of flames; but when the fire reached her waist, she felt herself horribly burnt. Several women, alarmed by her cries, approached; but they themselves were all enveloped in yards upon yards of petticoats, and were unable to render any service. The victim in despair rushed to the kitchen, where she found a bucket of water, which she threw over herself so adroitly as to extinguish the flames. At first she fancied she was but slightly injured, but on undressing her it was found that she was dreadfully burnt all over her body. She now lies in a state of dreadful suffering, and there is very little hope of saving her life.

Medicine.—The great medical cause which has been so long pending at Paris between the allopathists and the homœopathists is terminated to the discomfiture of the latter. The case, in a word, was simply this: The *Union Medicale* some time since stigmatized homœopathy as a pretended science, and its professors as charlatans. Upon this 24 homœopathists of Paris brought an action for libel. M. Emille Ollivier did his best for them, but the court, after a hearing of several days, has dismissed their action with costs.

The Villa Eugenia.—The Emperor has resolved on having a new building constructed at the Villa Eugenia at Biarritz, to unite the main building with a separate wing. The digging of the foundations for this building was commenced, but, as a rock was found at about three feet below the surface, the work will take a month longer time than had been calculated on. The new building will consist only of a ground and upper floor, and will cost about 150,000f.

Rats and Mice.—A farmer in the neighborhood of Lyons recommends a plan for saving the ricks of corn and hay from the ravages of rats and mice, and which he says he has practised with success for several years. It consists of placing in different parts of the ricks the stalks of wild mint, which is a violent poison for those vermin.

Meteor.—A strange meteor has been seen at Boulogne, consisting of two balls of fire, which, descending vertically, joined together with a loud report.

The Emperor of the French has resolved on visiting Switzerland in spring.

The appeal of Montalembert was heard on the 21st December at the Imperial Court. M. de Favre, on behalf of the appellant, spoke first, the Procureur General replied, M. Berryer followed, and the Procureur General again responded on the whole case. The judges, after two hours and a half deliberation, acquitted Montalembert of the charge of attacking the principle of universal suffrage and the rights which the Emperor enjoys from the constitution; but considering the other charges proved, they confirmed the fine of three thousand francs, but commuted the sentence of imprisonment into three instead of six months.

Two sergeants of a regiment of dragoons in garrison at Dijon fought a duel with swords; after a few passes, one of them, named Galbois, received the point of his adversary's sword in the breast; he fell into the arms of his seconds, exclaiming, "It is nothing!" but he died on reaching the hospital, to which he was at once carried. The duel took place with the permission of the officer commanding the squadron to which the men belonged, but the cause of it is not stated. The deceased was the son of a general, and 27 years of age.

The Prince Imperial may be seen almost every fine afternoon, at about three o'clock, playing in the reserved garden of the Tuileries. The Prince is accompanied by his gouvernante, and attended by a servant carrying hoops and other playthings.

An entire regiment of the line, garrisoned at Vincennes, have subscribed to the Suez canal, from the colonel down to the drummer boys—the subscriptions amounting to about £1,600.

BELGIUM.

In the Belginm Representative Chamber, a serious discussion arose on the marked predominance constantly assingned to the French over the Flemish language. Several members complained that the government published its announcement in French in districts where only Flemish was spoken, and that the French theatre was favored by the local authorities, in preference to the national one. The government promised to take the subject into consideration.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs informed the Chamber on the same day that the government had sent a Consul-General to China to conclude a treaty, and collect such information as may be useful to the commerce of Antwerp. Similar arrangements will be made with Japan, Cochin-China, and Siam.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals have arrived. The Chamber of Deputies had again been occupied in discussing election matters. In the course of the discussion, Marshal O'Donnell, in consequence of insinuations made against the Cabinet, entered into political considerations, and gave a graphic sketch of the difficulties which his predecessors had met with in attempting to carry on the Queen's Government with a parliament composed of a number of petty factions, each following a leader who could neither command nor obey. He was, however, called to order by the President, M. Martinez de la Rosa, who said that as the Chamber was only discussing election questions, it would never be definitely constituted, if political speeches were allowed to be made respecting the details of every doubtful election. The official statement published at Madrid shows that the number of vessels which protect Cuba is twenty-six, mounting 381 guns. General Prim is to propose an amendment in the Spanish Senate to the address, disapproving of the war against Mexico.

Such was the condition of Seville from the inundations that have lately visited many parts of Spain that the governor of the city was obliged to pass through many of the streets in a boat on the 29th ult., and a chapel had been so much undermined by the water that it fell. On the other hand, we have accounts of terrible fires in that country, by which woods and buildings were destroyed. The coast of Spain, from Cape St. Vincent to Cadiz, is strewn with wrecks, and over 100 corpses of drowned mariners have been washed ashore.

A letter from Tarifa says, an Austrian ship and a Prussian brig ran foul of one another with such violence that within a few minutes both vessels foundered. The crew of the Prussian vessel took to their long boat, and were fortunate enough to save four of the Austrians. The remainder of the crew of the Austrian vessel, seven in number, including a captain, perished. Both of the vessels were laden with coal.

The rich lead mines of Linares have fallen in, and, it is said, buried in their ruins more than seventy miners, of whom upwards of thirty have been taken out dead. The falling in of the earth is attributed to the excessive rain for some days past.—*Madrid paper.*

PORTUGAL.

The Earthquake.—A subscription has been set on foot in Lisbon for the relief of the sufferers at St. Ubes by the recent earthquakes; performances for the same purpose are to be given at some of the theatres.

The Cattle.—The disease among the cattle still continues. The authorities are adopting very stringent measures to combat the evil, and also to prevent the sale of diseased carcases.

The Charles-et-Georges.—The debates about to commence in the Portuguese Cortes on the subject of the incident of the Charles-et-Georges are expected to be of an extremely animated character.

A letter from Lisbon says: "A procession of more than 200 sailors had walked about the streets of the city barefoot, singing hymns and repeating prayers, in fulfilment of a vow which they had made to their tutelar Saint during the late tempestuous weather."

ITALY.

The Turin journals relate a strange affair—the condemnation to death, by the Court of Appeal of that city, of a certain Baron Profumo on the charge of having attempted, last Christmas, to poison, by means of bonbons, a French gentleman named Hinard, who had been sent from Paris to supersede him, on account of certain irregularities of his as manager of the Credit Mobilier. The condemnation took place by default, the baron having fled to England. In the course of the proceeding it was stated that in order to deceive M. Hinard, the poisoned bonbons were placed in a box which bore the name and address of a well-known Parisian manufacturer of bonbons.

The official journal of the Two Sicilies announces that a commission has been formed at Naples to collect subscriptions for a monument to Charles III., the first King of Naples of the present dynasty. The designs of the monument have already been executed by the sculptor, Salvadore Irdi.

The students lately arrested at Pavia on the charge of high treason have been unconditionally set at liberty by order of the archduke.

PRUSSIA.

"Berlin Work."—The Berlin burglars have been hard at work practicing on the "fat girl," as she is called, the daughter of Queen Victoria. Some thieves broke into the throne room at the Royal Palace of Berlin, and carried off the magnificent salver in silver which the city of Cologne presented to Prince Frederick William on the occasion of his marriage. The robbery was not discovered until two days after—at least, such is the supposition—and nothing has since been discovered relative to the thieves.

Dr. Beck, of Dantzic, has made a curious discovery. He has found an antidote, or rather a counter-poison for ardent spirits. It is a mineral paste which he incloses in an olive, and which at once absorbed, destroys not only the rising effect, but likewise the disastrous consequences of drunkenness. He tried several experiments upon a Pole, an irreclaimable drunkard. The individual, named Radevil, swallowed three bottles of brandy in succession, and after each bottle ate an olive prepared by the doctor. He experienced neither the effect of drunkenness nor the slightest sickness.

GERMANY.

Martin Luther.—Somewhat more than two years ago there was an appeal made through all the German papers for funds to erect a statue of Martin Luther, in the town of Worms, the scene of one of his first and greatest appearances on the stage of the world. The proposers, no doubt, believed that if nothing else had occurred there, the memorable words of the great champion of religious liberty, "And if there were as many devils at Worms as tiles on the roofs of the houses, yet would I go!" alone richly deserved some kind of commemoration in marble or in bronze. But, after two years of incessant efforts at getting up a Luther-enthusiasm, how much does the reader think has been collected throughout this most important part of Protestant Germany and the kingdom of Prussia, for this purpose? The enormous sum of *four hundred and sixty pounds*—3,200 thalers. The *Gazette* of Augsburg says, that there has been formed recently at Berlin another committee, under the Presidency of Dr. Bornemann, to try renewed efforts for obtaining funds.

RUSSIA.

The Empress of Russia on Dress.—In Russia, it would seem, the passion for dress and display is just as great as in any other country. The *Journal Amusant* relates an anecdote of the manner in which the Empress of Russia lately rebuked an instance of it: "The Czar, desiring to recompense a great service rendered by a petty functionary, invited him and his wife to pass a few days at the palace of Peterhoff. The latter, in order to appear of a rank which she does not possess, pledged her husband's salary for three years to raise a sum to buy rich dresses; she was thus able to appear in a new toilette every morning and evening. The Empress, hearing what she had done, resolved to give her a lesson, and on the day of departure said, 'Do you know, madame, that you are greatly to be pitied for having such a bad dressmaker? She evidently cannot make a dress to fit you, since you are obliged to change so often.'"

A letter from St. Petersburg, of the 5th ult., in the *Czar* of Cracow, says: "Itis said that the Council of State is now engaged in examining a proposition for giving more liberty to the press in Russia—allowing it, for example, to speak on internal affairs, which is at present interdicted. The Prussian laws on the press are stated to form the basis of the measure submitted to the Council of State." Another letter from the same city states that the nobles of Kharkow, who are partly Polish and partly Russian, have presented a petition to the Emperor, praying for judicial reform, and especially for public and oral trials; and that his Majesty has received the petition with favor.

The Emperor Alexander has dismissed M. Mouravieff, the intendant of the crown, for secretly opposing the emancipation of the serfs.

A French engineer is authorized to enter the Russian service to direct the hydraulic works at Villa Franca.

HOME MISCELLANY.

THE NEW SENATE HALL IN WASHINGTON.—The new Senate Hall was opened and taken possession of by the members of that body, on Tuesday, the 4th inst. The general aspect of the hall is light and graceful. In shape and dimensions it is similar to the new Hall of Representatives, but, to the eye, appears more finely proportioned. The style and character of decoration are nearly the same in both houses, except that in the Senate the tone of color is much more subdued. The area of the floor is 80 feet by 48 feet, and of the roof 112 by 80 feet—the difference being occupied by a continuous gallery around the four sides of the apartment, and capable of seating 1,200 persons. The inner roof, or ceiling, of iron, is flat, with deep panels, 21 of which are filled with ground glass, having in the centre of each pane a colored medallion representing the printing press, steam engine, cornucopia, and other symbols of progress and plenty. The light is supplied wholly through this window in the roof, and the effect is good—a flood of light falling on the reverend seignors on the floor, while the galleries remain in half-shadow. The gas apparatus is placed above the ceiling, so that the light streaming through the panes may seem like a softened effect of sunlight. The ceiling is 35 feet from the floor, but presents an appearance of greater altitude. It is incrusted with floral and other embellishments, in high relief, and all of iron. The floor of the Chamber is covered with 1,700 yards of tapestry carpeting, having a large pattern of flowers on a purple ground; its effect is not unpleasing. The Vice-President's desk is a modest table of mahogany, as unlike as possible to the marble bar on which the Hon. Speaker pounds. The places of Senators are arranged in three semicircular rows. The Spectators' Galleries are upholstered in drab damask, rather too blue in tone for good effect. Ample accommodation is supplied, even to the extent of a ladies' robing-room. Access to the galleries is obtained through doors of maple, inlaid with bronze. The gallery set apart for the press is fitted with desks for about 20 persons, and it is understood that no one will be permitted within it, unless specially accredited by the Vice-President. The heating and ventilating arrangements are said to be the largest in the world, those of the English House of Parliament not excepted. Every portion of the Capitol is at once ventilated and warmed by one apparatus. Eight boilers convey steam to coils set in different places of the cellarage, supplying any required degree of heat, and at the same time motive power to two fans in either wing. One of these fans sends continual breezes of medicated air through the smaller apartments, while the other performs the same service for the Senate Chamber. The air is graduated according to the atmospheric temperature without, and the political excitement within—during a sectional debate never to exceed 90 degs., and on ordinary occasions to range between 70 degs. and 73 degs. Thirty thousand cubic feet of air are circulated through the chamber per minute, which quality may be increased to 80,000. The apparatus is completely under control.

THE DEVIL'S TEA-KETTLE.—There is, probably, no portion of the Continent which affords a wider field for geographical research, than the great basin of Deseret, or Utah. In that solitary, unexplored region are many curious salt lakes, the vestiges of a lost ocean, the waters of which are so strongly impregnated with saline matter that they are little else than immense reservoirs of salt in solution. Vast rivers meander for hundreds of leagues through sterile solitudes, and at length mysteriously disappear in the thirsty deserts. Immense deposits of soda cause the water, in certain localities, to seethe and effervesce like boiling cauldrons. Springs of sulphur and springs of boiling hot water, mountains of snow and burning plains, smiling valleys and vast deposits of subterranean ice—these, and a thousand other wonders, are to be seen in the Great American Basin. Lieut. Sawtelle, of the 6th Infantry, while on the recent march across the Continent, at a point about forty miles from where the overland route first strikes the Humboldt, saw a very singular natural curiosity, which we will name the "Devil's Tea-Kettle." On the very apex of a conical shaped mound, about eighty feet in height, was an unfathomable miniature lake of warm water, which had no apparent outlet or inlet. The water was quite tepid and perfectly translucent, and its surface was nearly on a level with the top of the cone which contained it. Various attempts were made to fathom this curious basin, but no bottom could be found. At the distance of forty feet from the base of the mound, were a number of gushing fountains, the water of which was intensely hot. Can any one explain the mystery of the "Devil's Tea-Kettle?"

IPECACUANHA AND DELIRIUM TREMENS.—The jail physician at Chicago has had one hundred cases of delirium tremens the past year, of which only four proved fatal. Of his manner of treatment the doctor says: "Ipecacuanha, which I have tried in thirty-six cases, I found most remarkably successful, quieting the nervous system, exciting the appetite, acting on secretions and uniformly producing sleep. When a case of not too long standing I give it as an emetic the first dose, and afterwards I give from fifteen to eighteen grains every other hour. Connected with this remedy I use shower baths, and let the patient frequently drink strong beef tea, without any alcoholic stimulants."

AMERICAN NOVELS.—It is a humiliating confession, but America has not now, nor has it ever had, a truly great novelist. Indeed, if historical analogy is to be vindicated, our whole literature is destined to bear the relation of the Roman to the Greek literature. We may have a Virgil, but no Homer; a Longfellow, but no Milton; a Tacitus, but no Thucydides; a Plautus, but no Sophocles; a Boker, but no Shakspeare; a Cooper, but no Fielding; a Simms, but no Scott; a Beecher Stowe, but no Charlotte Bronte; a Holmes, but no Bulwer. Since the days of the Kennedys and Wirts, we have had many novels, some of them excellent; but not one of them, in its broadest sense, national, American. They are sectional. The smaller area of the Republic, and the more homogeneous nature of our population, twenty or thirty years ago, gave to our early novels a character they by no means maintain at the present day. Then it was not difficult to write an American novel. Now the task is literally herculean; it is no less than to depict the peculiar traits of all the nations of modern Europe together with the almost infinite diversity of our own Yankee-Hoosier-Planter character. The first truly American novel will be, the novel of the civilized world. And, maugre the historial analogy before alluded to, that novel will one day appear. It will surpass all English novels, as we surpass the British people in the superior freedom of our institutions and the greater extent and grandeur of our dominions. Grandness will be its distinguishing characteristic.—*Baltimore American.*

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN WASHINGTON.—At the President's mansion the arrangements for the individual introduction of the diplomatic corps, the civil and military officers of the Government, and people to the Chief Magistrate were as heretofore. The members of the Cabinet and the representatives of foreign Governments paid their respects first, after which the officers of the army and navy were received, and at noon the people. It is estimated that not more than one-half the usual number of unofficial persons were present, and a proportion of ladies much smaller than that; chiefly to be accounted for, we judge, by the strength of the impression left in the recollection of former crowds at the same place on such occasions, when the gentler sex had been most ungently jostled and discommoded. The introductions were made first to the President by Marshal Selden, and then to Miss Lane, the President's niece. Music was provided by the Marine Band, and order preserved by the presence of a large force of police, distributed at the principal points of the premises and grounds. Prominent among other places of reception were the residences of the members of the Cabinet, of Senator Seward, and of the Mayor of Washington. Numerous private mansions of our own citizens were likewise thrown open, and for three or four hours after the hour of noon the interchange of hospitalities throughout the city was quite remarkable.—*Intelligencer.*

SALE OF EXPRESS GOODS.—The Dayton *Journal* tells the following good story of a "sell," such as does not occur every day, in which curiosity "ran a muck" with the desire of gain: "The sale of express goods, not called for and forfeited, to pay charges, took place on Saturday morning. There were some amusing scenes at the sale, as it was a lottery in every sense of the word, except that the Express Company promised no prizes and offered no inducement to purchasers; the package was sold just as it was—you saw the *outside*, but the contents were a sealed book till you bought, and so gained the right to break it open. One man paid a pretty good price for a bundle of advertising almanacs; another a like sum for a fluid of a sort which could only be used on some very particular occasion; another bought a letter which he *said* contained $4, but he did not break it open in the presence of witnesses; and another gave thirty-five cents for a neat little package which, on being opened, proved to be the daguerreotype of a 'colored gal.' And so the thing ran. Many of the packages contained patent medicines; one, a baby's belt of patent leather. The sale was continued for three or four hours, and afforded 'lots of fun' to the spectators."

GOOD OLD AGE.—Mrs. Rebecca Cutright died in Upshur County, Va., on the 5th instant, at the extraordinary age of *one hundred and six years.* An obituary of her says: "She was the first white woman who settled in the valley of the Buckhannon river, coming to Western Virginia when quite young, and living with her husband in a hollow tree, at the mouth of Turkey run, in what is now Upshur County. The deceased retained all her faculties in vigor until the close of her long and eventful life, and on the morning of her decease was caressing one of her great-grand-children, when, feeling weary, she requested the child 'to be quiet, while granny would lay down and sleep.' The venerable old lady then laid down upon her bed and 'slept the sleep that knows no waking.' Her descendants number between four and five hundred."

EXTRADITION CASE.—We learn from the Detroit *Tribune* that a formal requisition has been made on the President by the Canadian authorities for the person of Deputy Marshal Tyler, who recently killed the captain of an American vessel whilst lying in the waters of Canada. The application was made by Governor General Head through the British Minister at Washington. The President immediately sent to U. S. District Attorney Miller for evidence concerning the homicide, who transmitted copies of the testimony taken at the examination in Detroit, and there the matter rests for the present.

HEATING SCHOOLS.—Of all the blessings that can be enjoyed by man, health is the greatest; and as it is the luxury of old age, it should be the birthright of childhood. Yet our present system of heating public schools with immense stoves, the flues of which are often hot enough to scorch the floors on which they stand, is prejudicial in the extreme; and, as every teacher knows, is productive of headaches, bleeding at the nose, and incapacity for study; it also lays the foundation of sickness, and deprives the little ones of the ruddy face, and physical strength to enjoy good out-door romps. Cannot some better system be introduced—hot water or steam? The School Commissioners should look to it if they hope to make men and women worthy the name from the pupils of the schools.

FROM CHILI.—The late conflagration at Valparaiso occurred on the 13th of November. It destroyed the entire range of buildings from the Pasaje Edwardo through the Plaza del Orden to the Quebrado de San Juan de Dios, being a large part of the city. It originated in the Union Club, about ten o'clock in the morning; the wind was blowing fresh, and heavy rain fell during the entire time the flames raged. Several firemen were killed, and about thirty were wounded. The losses are estimated as follows: Real estate, $1.000 000; Merchandize, 2,000,000. Total, $3,000,000, on which there was an insurance to the amount of $1,726,100.

"NAKED TRUTH."—A late eminent and eccentric lawyer, in one of his addresses to the jury, explained the meaning of this phrase by relating the following fable, worthy of old Esop himself: "Truth and Falsehood travelling one day, met at a river, and both went to bathe at the same place. Falsehood coming first out of the water, took his companion's clothes, leaving his own vile raiment, and went on his way. Truth coming out of the water, sought in vain for his own proper dress, disdaining to wear the garb of Falsehood. Truth started, all naked, but has never overtaken the fugitive, and has ever since been known as "Naked Truth."

SILVER MINES IN NEBRASKA.—The Omaha *Nebraskian* says: "Capt. A. J. Smith, whose return from the gold mines we noticed last week, informs us that a company of Georgians, who have spent considerable time in prospecting in the mines of Nebraska, discovered in the vicinity of Medicine Bow River, silver ore, and that they determined on working it in preference to the gold diggings in its vicinity. It was supposed that the silver mines alluded to would pay equal to the best Mexican mines, as it was found in immense quantities in the region we have described. The locality of these mines is about 500 miles a little north-west from this city."

THE VINTAGE IN CALIFORNIA.—The Los Angeles *Star* says: "The labors of the wine press, for the season, are at the close. We believe a much larger quantity of wine has been made this year than last. We have been informed, on reliable authority, that the vintage of this year will amount to 300,000 gallons. The attention of manufacturers will now be given to the treatment of the wine, on the various manipulations of which, in a great measure, depends the quality of the wine. Every year is adding to the stock of knowledge in this important branch, and we have no doubt but soon the cellars of Los Angeles will be famous for the choice wines of the table."

A SPIRITUAL INFANT.—John M. Spear, the apostle of "self-development," has been living in a small shanty at Kiantene, N. Y., for some time with his spiritual scribe Miss Hinkley. Recently, between the two in some mysterious way, "a son of man has been made manifest in the flesh," as Spear says, and they both declare that it is wholly a spiritual development, with nothing natural or material about it. It is noticed, however, that the thing cries, and nurses, and does other things peculiar to material babies, and some go so far as to say that it looks like its father.

PLACING THE PEN BEHIND THE EAR.—The practice of thus resting the pen, when not in actual use, a manœuvre performed by clerks with such professional rapidity, and such unerring regularity and ease, as if it were really "the right thing in the right place," has at least antiquity to recommend it. According to Mr. Wilkinson, the scribe of ancient Egypt would clap his reed pencil behind his ear, when listening to any person on business; as the painter was also in the habit of doing when pausing to examine the effects of his painting.

ROBBERY OF A TREASURY.—The office of the Treasurer of Livingston County, at Genesee, N.Y., was entered by burglars, who blew open the safe with powder and robbed it of a portion of its contents. About four hundred dollars in silver and bank notes were taken. Of the stolen money, sixty-five dollars was in small silver, and the most of the bills were on the Genesee Valley Bank.

AN ECCENTRIC.—A singular individual, a physician, who died recently in Montpelier, Vt., has, for the last few years, been possessed with a curious monomania. He occupied all his leisure in making violins, and had accumalated one hundred and forty at the time of his death. He set enormous prices on them, has sold only two or three of them, and evidently thought himself the Stradivarious of the new world.

THE MORMONS AGAIN.—It is given out in certain reports from Utah that more trouble is apprehended with the Mormons—that there are no signs of peace between them and the Gentiles, but very strong symptoms of a general row.

SUCCESS IN LIFE.—A man's best help is in himself—his own heart, his own soul, his own resolute purpose. The battle cannot be fought by proxy. A man's mind may be aroused by another—his desire to improve and advance himself be excited by another, but he must mould his own stuff, quarry his own nature, make his own character. What if a man fail in one effort! let him try again! Let him try hard—try often, and he cannot fail ultimately to succeed. No man can tell what he can do until he tries, and tries with resolution.

One of the editors of the Hagerstown *Torch-light*, who was recently on a visit to Baltimore, says, among other things that are "in the Baltimore Alms House, there is a woman spending the evening of her days, who once filled a large but unenviable space in the public eye. We allude to Rachel Cunningham, who ensnared the affection of four husbands, and in a short time effected separations from three of them and their wives; the fourth, a former sheriff of this county, sacrificed to her everything, fortune, honor, fame, and for her became a felon, and for her died a felon's death. Under an assumed name she is now eking out a miserable existence in this institution, and probably making some atonement for her lamentable conquests over connubial honor and domestic peace in early life.

One of the curious facts recently revealed by the publication of custom-house tables is that there was imported into this country last year three hundred thousand pounds of opium. Of this amount it is estimated, from reliable data, that no more than one-tenth is used for medicinal purposes. The habit of eating opium is known to be spreading rapidly among lawyers, doctors, clergymen, and literary men; and enormous quantities are used by the manufacturers of those poisonous liquids which are dealt out in drinks in the saloons and groggeries that infest every city and village in the country.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* has an affecting and somewhat lengthy story about a dog, whose master became poor, and the indignities usually visited upon the man on such occasions were extended to the brute. The dog got no bones or bits of meat after the change in his master's circumstances, but was kicked literally as his owner was metaphorically. In despair the victim of adversity put his nose under water until he drowned. The *Bulletin* offers to make oath to the story.

Thomas Henry, of Mount Pleasant, Ohio, recently walked into the parlor of his house and shot down his wife, who was sewing there. He then passed out, and meeting upon the street a woman who was an entire stranger to him, held the revolver almost to her ear and pulled the trigger, but the cap did not snap, and her life was saved. Henry is subject to fits of temporary insanity, during which he exhibits a passionate hatred for women.

A bill has been proposed in the U. S. Senate conferring the title of Admiral—a new one in our navy—upon the veteran Commodore Stewart. The title is intended to expire at his death. Commodore Stewart is the oldest officer in the navy, and has rendered in it distinguished and efficient service. He commanded the celebrated frigate Constitution, popularly known as "Old Ironsides," during the war with Great Britain from 1812 to 1815.

The funeral of a little orphan girl in the care of the Sisters of Charity at Wheeling, Va., was delayed for a day in consequence of the weather. In the meantime, while one of the Sisters was arranging something about the coffin the little girl raised up and asked for a drink of water. It is supposed that she was in a trance, and nothing but the heavy rain averted from her the horrible fate of being buried alive.

S. J. Stanwood, who has but one leg, and uses a crutch, teaching school at Bungernuck, a district in Brunswick, Me., was assaulted by a pupil about 18 years old, whom he attempted to keep after school as long as he had absented himself over time at recess. The assailant seized the teacher's crutch, knocked him down with it, and beat him severely over the head.

A party of hunters, out in the Red River valley lately, in three weeks' time killed 600 buffaloes, and sent the meat into Selkirk for fall use. Another party of eight, in the same length of time, killed 3,200, the meat being dried for future use, and the skins selling for two dollars each.

The Morgan (Ill.) *Journal* says that Mr. Jesse T. Newman brought a hog into Jacksonville lately, which weighed 832 pounds. The hog was two years old last April. Mr. Newman sold it to a firm in Springfield for the snug sum of $50—six cents per pound gross.

The vote of the city of Boston, at the recent municipal election, which was an animated one, was eleven thousand. Chicago polls more votes than that, and Boston has seen more years than Chicago has months.

The notorious Bennett case is ended. Judge Waldo granted Mrs. Bennett's application for a divorce from the pill-vending doctor. She is to have the custody of their three children and $4,000, by way of alimony.

Plutarch says, in his life of Alexander, that Babylonians used, during the dog-days, to sleep on skins filled with water. In these days, men sleep on skins filled with bad rum.

The Petersburg (Va.) *Intelligencer* has been sold to Mr. Albion K. Moore, once one of the editors and proprietors of the Savannah *Republican.*

The story that the Susan fillibusters were to receive aid and comfort in Honduras proves to be wholly without foundation.

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D. & J. SADLIER & CO.,
PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK.

NEW YORK TABLET.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 15, 1859.

ANOTHER FEATURE OF OUR SCHOOL SYSTEM.

IN our last issue we showed that the education of the 65,286 children who attend the Public Schools, which, according to the *per capita* rate at the schools of the Christian Brothers, should only cost $163,215, in these institutions nearly seven hundred per centum more, or $1,166,266 89. We would now beg all taxpayers to consider with us another ramification of that system: the Free Academy. Following out the plan of our last week's article we will compare the cost of tuition in that institution, with what it costs in highly respectable institutions, directed as well by private individuals, as by the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

The total expenses of the Free Academy for the year just closed, were $50,675,17. The number of pupils on register was 613. The average attendance is not given, for reasons which will be seen hereafter. As the attendance of a third of the number on register at the Public Schools is considered highly gratifying, it is reasonable to suppose that the Board of Education, who have long complained of the poor attendance at the Free Academy, would consider the attendance of a third of the pupils registered at that establishment as still more gratifying than in the case of the Common Schools. The N. Y. *Tribune*, speaking of the average attendance at the Free Academy, remarks that "the annual decrease of the pupils between the July examination for admission and the month of September, may be set down at twenty-five. After that it is a dropping fire of loss to the end of the year. In some of the wards the reputation of the schools is largely dependent upon the number of pupils sent from them to the Free Academy. Promising lads are easily persuaded to qualify and present themselves for examination, when there is no purpose on their part, or that of their parents, that they shall remain in the institution and finish its course." We are, therefore, pretty generous in allowing to the Free Academy the same proportion of attendance to registered names as that claimed for the Common Schools by the Superintendent's report. This gives us as the price of tuition per pupil per annum, $243 50.

At the St. Vincent's Academy, an institution under the fatherly care of the Brothers of the Christian Schools, where the course of instruction comprises French, Latin, Greek, Philosophy, the use of Globes, the terms for pupils in the highest class is only $10 per quarter or $40 per year, or more than six hundred per cent. less than the cost at the Free Academy. Class books, classical authors only excepted, are also furnished at St. Vincent's free of charge. At the Academy of the Holy Infancy, Manhattanville, directed by the Christian Brothers, the entire annual cost of tuition of a pupil in the various branches suited to his capacity, board, washing, use of school books, stationery, and the privilege of the library, is but $180, or $63 50 less than the Free Academy, the students of which, that institution lodges not, boards not, and washes not. At the St. Joseph's Academy, Troy, in this State, where the pupils receive instruction in all the higher English branches, French, music, and where pupils studying natural philosophy have the benefit of an extensive cabinet of apparatus, the annual charge, including board, washing, books and stationery, is but $154. At the Academy of the Sacred Heart, Albany, but $130 is charged for board and tuition, and day-scholars are received at $10 per quarter. At St. Mary's College, Wilmington, Del., an institution of the first class, presided over by Rev. P. Reilly, the student receives tuition, including Greek and Latin, with board, &c., for $150 a year. In Catholic Boarding Schools, conducted by private individuals, the uniform rate of charge for tuition, board, and washing, is $100 per annum. Yet our Free Academy costs us yearly at the rate of $243 50 for each pupil!

The number of pupils who leave the Academy yearly, after having completed the course, is stated to be about twenty. The expenditure of over $50,000 a year to arrive at such a result as this, particularly when we consider that these exceedingly expensive juveniles belong, not to the poorer ranks of our people, but to a class which can well afford to pay for their tuition, is a monstrous injustice to the mass of our citizens. It is of a piece, however, with the whole system, and those citizens who have no relatives quartered on the public as teachers in the Schools, or professors in the Free Academy, must be inconceivably infatuated with their pet humbug, if they still insist on paying seven times more than the education of their children would cost under any other system.

Mayor Tiemann, in his late Message, notices the extravagant expenditure of the department of instruction, and calls the attention of the Common Council to the fact that it has augmented yearly since 1850. "Whatever may be the cause," says the Mayor, "I am satisfied that under a less complex system, the children of the city would have as ample opportunities for receiving a good education, and these expenses be largely reduced." The only way, however, that the Mayor or anybody else can reform the system is to "reform it altogether." A private individual can have his business well done for six or seven times less than the State pays for having it badly done. In our State Assembly a resolution was introduced within the past two weeks, requiring a report as to the expenses of the Free Schools in this city. We are glad to see that the question is attracting attention in official quarters, and we hope that sooner or later the public may be enlightened as to where the money goes.

CATHOLIC CHILD-SNATCHING IN THE FIVE POINTS.

IN that classic portion of our metropolis styled the Five Points, are two rival associations of child-snatchers—their prey of predilection being, of course, Catholic children. In the one soul-burking institution the children of Catholic parents, kidnapped or taken by open force, are made Methodists. In the other they are brought up in the especial variety of Protestantism, professed by an individual named Pease—we do not exactly know what it is. We are informed, however, by a permanent advertisement, signed by the aforesaid Pease and an entity who answers to the patronymic of Barlow—a name rendered famous in a well-known outpouring of the comic Cockney Muse—that there is no connection whatever between their house and "the establishment over the way." These rival enterprises dispute even to the sinews of war, in the shape of clothes, provisions and money, sent them by sympathizers—and it would seem that the manner in which they confounded the *meum* and *tuum* necessitates a notice, incorporated in the above-mentioned permanent advertisement, that the provisions and money sent to the one establishment are frequently appropriated by the other—in consequence of a want of proper address on the part of the donors. This confusion of contributions is also attended by efforts to kidnap from each other the children kidnapped from their parents, relatives and lawful guardians, and consequently from the faith of their parents and families. There is but one point on which the views of the rival institutions are identical, and that is the stealing of the young soul from the Catholic religion.

Our business, for the present, is, however, more particularly with the Pease and Barlow concern. The opposition house shall have its turn of attention at our hands, in due time. We had the former firm in view when, in a late article on Child-Stealing at Home and Abroad, we promised further material for protestation to the eccentric two hundred sympathizers with the victims of Protestant persecution in Sweden (*plus* the American Chapel in Paris).

Two children of a certain James White, named severally Margaret and Mary Ann, without the knowledge, or through negligence, of their mother, attended the day-school of the Pease and Barlow House of Industry. During the time of their attendance there, the death of their mother occurred. As soon as they were made aware of the death of the mother, Pease, Barlow & Co. insisted upon the children remaining in their institution, and refused to let them go to their home—the freedom of this great country and the enlightenment of the nineteenth century to the contrary notwithstanding. The father demanded his children of Pease, Barlow & Co., but James White being poor and not being a Jew, Pease, Barlow & Co. considered that they could snap their fingers at his parental rights with impunity.

On the first of last October, an aunt of the children, with whom the father had agreed to place them, saw one of them at a house in Fourth Avenue, where the child had been placed by the Pease and Barlow concern, and took the little one home with her. On the ensuing morning, a Familiar of the Five Points Inquisition of Pease and Barlow, in the shape of an Officer of the Metropolitan Police, accompanied by a Pease and Barlow Agent, entered the aunt's dwelling, forcibly carried off the child, and brought her back to the establishment of Messrs. Pease and Barlow. While engaged in the abduction, however, the Familiars told the aunt that if she would go to the Five Points House of Industry on the following morning the children would be given up to her. She went and applied for them, but, notwithstanding the previous assurance of the Familiars, she was told positively that the children would not be given to her.

The next step on the part of the Pease and Barlow interest was, as it appears, to have the children taken before the Police Magistrates and committed, on an affidavit that they were vagrants, made by a certain Eli Troot. The vagrancy of children whose father had applied for them, and whose aunt was not only willing, but anxious to take care of them, is more easily sworn to than believed.

A writ of *habeas corpus* was served on the proprietors or managers of the Five Points House of Industry, to which they made return that the children were not in their custody, but in that of the American Female Guardian Society. Like those other thieves whose object is money, or earthly valuables, not souls — these soul-stealers, when they saw detection imminent, transferred the stolen children to a confederate. A writ was immediately served on the American Female Guardian Society. That tutelary body appeared by counsel on the 13th of October ult., and asked an adjournment of the case to the 18th of the same month, which they succeeded in obtaining. The reader will please mark well these respective dates.

On the 18th the Society made return that they held the children by virtue of the magistrate's commitments for vagrancy, and the judge, refusing to go behind the commitment, dismissed the *habeas corpus*. Mr. M. A. Gilchrist, counsel for the father of the children, then caused a writ of *certiorari* to be served upon the Police magistrate, who produced the original commitments, together with Mr. Eli Troot's affidavit. The commitments were dated the 16th October. The date of the first appearance of the Society by counsel was, as our readers will have marked, the 13th, the date to which the case had been postponed on their counsel's application, the 18th. These documents thus were dated but two days previous to the latter day.

The affair came before the Supreme Court on the 4th instant, when it was adjourned to the 6th, for the purpose of getting an amended return from the Police Magistrate. The amended return showed that, by some unaccountable confusion in the mind of that functionary, the date of the commitments had been set down in the first return as the 16th, whereas it should have been the 7th. The judge then dismissed the *certiorari* without prejudice and without costs, and the case will, according to the provisions of the act of 1857, next come before the court of the Police Magistrate who issued the commitments of the children for vagrancy. The relatives of the children and the parent's counsel are resolved to exhaust every legal resource in the endeavor to restore the children to their father and kindred.

Our anti-intolerance meeting conveners are a very far-seeing tribe, but they unfortunately cannot discern objects placed in very close proximity to their philanthropic probosces. While in their own land, Brown, Jones and Robinson, or Pease and Barlow may organize themselves into a society for taking children from their parents, procure the services of policemen to abduct them, and then baffle the law by transferring them to other institutions, or having them committed as vagrants, the buncombe anti-intolerance sentiment which goes crusading into far-distant lands, is truly and intensely ridiculous.

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

THE end of the year brought the usual deluge of messages and reports. We have conscientiously waded through them as in duty bound, and we know of no drier work. Unfortunately, journalists cannot choose their reading like ordinary mortals, but are obliged to look through all sorts of sense and nonsense to see "if there be anything in them." We must do our new Governor the justice to say that in his Message he does not waste the space of the daily journals and the time of his readers by rhetorical flourishes. He says what he has to say, like a true business-man, in as few words as possible, does his ciphering as expeditiously as possible, and passes on to another subject.

The Governor informs us that, on the 5th of March, 1858, there were in this State eighty-eight railroad corporations, of which only *fourteen* declared dividends in 1857. He very properly goes on to say that those persons who have made investments in railroad stocks or bonds, have a right to inquire whether it is not in the power of the Legislature to provide a remedy for the annihilation of their property. He asks the attention of the Senate and Assembly to this important subject, and expresses his belief that they will give it that consideration and action which so large an amount of property, held chiefly by our own citizens, requires at their hands.

The number of convicts in the several State Prisons on the 30th September, 1858, was 2,215. This low figure must not be taken as an evidence of the decrease of crime in our State. We may safely say that not one-fourth of those who ought to have been sent to State Prison in the year ending in September last, were sent there.

The total number of emigrants that arrived at this port during the past year was 78,589, being only about forty per cent. of the arrivals for 1857, twenty-five per cent. of the arrivals in 1854, and less than during any year since 1847.

Governor Morgan, in another portion of his Message, advises the amendment of the

existing laws forbidding aliens to acquire and hold real estate unless they become residents, declare that they intend always to reside in the United States, and have taken measures to obtain naturalization as United States citizens. He proposes that all aliens who are actual residents of this State should be allowed to acquire, hold and convey real estate at their pleasure. We have already had occasion to point out attempts to give to aliens the right to dispute the land with the loyal citizens of this republic. We showed that the measure was solely and wholly gotten up for the benefit of a few English capitalists and speculators—that those who form the great bulk of immigration—the Germans and Irish—do not want such a law. We pointed out the fact that the English residents, for whose benefit this movement has been several times attempted, have no sympathy with this country nor with her institutions—that they stay here through necessity, and their every word is a calumny on, or a sneer at, the land which affords them the means of enriching themselves. They never become citizens, and though they may remain here fifty years, they are as thoroughly English and as thoroughly anti-Republican as the day they landed on our shores. Is it just, wise or expedient, to put these men on a level with the native and adopted citizens of America, in regard to the possession of property in the land.

The English purchasers of real estate here would also, for the most part, be merely the agents of capitalists in England. American land would be owned in Great Britain, and the American agriculturist would be racked to send good Yankee gold to the dissipated heir of some deceased speculator. Let our legislators beware of "creating a power in the land which is not of the land."

SECRET OF THE "SECRET SOCIETIES" IN IRELAND.

Whatever may the opinion with regard to the English government in England, there will be no demur to the allegation that the English government in Ireland is an abomination. The chief duty of that government and its agents seems to be the keeping up of antagonistic feeling between the different classes of Irishmen, the keeping alive religious dissension, and making the rich mistrust the poor man and look upon him as his natural foe. All, from the Viceroy and the Secretary of State to the Stipendiary Magistrate and the Police-Constable, labor with this intent. They are never to allow a feeling of security to pervade the land for any length of time.

The late proclamation of the mock-chivalrous Lord Lieutenant and the arrest of some dozen youths as members of secret societies are some of the tricks of the trade of misgoverning Ireland. The violence and clamor with which a few enthusiastic young men who, even though they had indulged in the illegal pastime of "drilling and training," could never have done as much harm to their peacefully inclined fellow-subjects, as the soldiers of England do in their drunken street-brawls, shows that the policy of the English government in Ireland is still the same infamous scheme of spreading terror and distrust throughout the Island, and making their own work the pretext for withholding from Ireland rights, which can no longer be refused to the aroused public opinion of England proper. The unmistakeable determination of the masses in England to wrest from an unwilling aristocracy measures of electoral reform, renders legislation in that sense imperative in the coming session of Parliament. To have an excuse for refusing the extension of such reformatory measures to Ireland, explains the endeavor on the part of the government agents to attribute undue importance to the insignificant movement of a few rash and enthusiastic youths, by the *eclat* of their arrest. Add to this the growing jealousy of English speculators aroused by the awakened commercial enterprise of Ireland, and the consequent desire to frighten monied men, English as well as Irish, from investing their money in enterprises in Ireland, and the motives of the late proclamation as well as the late arrests are patent.

The long list of Ireland's wrongs is well calculated to fire the hot-blood of the youthful student of her history, and drive his inexperience into errors which the prudence of maturer years condemns. Were Ireland honestly and wisely governed, the English government would recognize this fact and make it the basis of their legislation.

JEWISH DISABILITIES IN AMERICA.

Our Jewish fellow-citizens, like a number of very excellent people in this world, take a great interest in the real or fancied persecution of their race in countries separated from us by the great breadth of the Atlantic. They are so completely taken up by attending to the affairs of their co-religionists in foreign countries, that they appear to have no time to spend in endeavoring by indignation meetings, letters to the Secretary of State, and petitions to the President, to arouse public sentiment in favor of removing the disabilities under which their brethren lie in certain States of this Union.

In this land where so much sympathy, real or feigned, has lately been expressed for the Hebrew race, and the freedom of which Jewish spouters have lately dilated upon, there are places where no Jew can hold office. The Constitution of North Carolina expressly prohibits Jews from holding office under the government of that State. A report of the committee of the North Carolinian legislature, appointed to report on the propriety of expunging the prohibitory clause, has pronounced against the abolition of the clause and declared it inexpedient. The report avows that a Jew is not necessarily dishonest, incapable, ignorant or unpatriotic—that it is unconstitutional to deprive him of political privileges on account of his belief—yet as the people of North Carolina seem to be satisfied with their government and ask for no change, it would be neither wise nor patriotic to produce discontent when peace and happiness prevail.

If the authors of the report do not make a calumny their excuse for continuing religious proscription, the people of North Carolina then are opposed to allowing complete religious freedom to the Jews. We would take the liberty of pointing out this fact to all our far-seeing philanthropists and suggest to them the propriety of effacing all traces of proscription at home, before they begin to work in the "foreign field."

We expect shortly to hear of a great demonstration on the part of our Jewish fellow-citizens in this city, Philadelphia, Boston, &c., which will give their "indignation" speakers a chance to protest in the strongest terms against the intolerance of which their race are the victims, within the borders of the Union.

The Bishop of Pittsburgh, Pa.—The Right Rev. Bishop O'Connor, of Pittsburgh, who has been spending the past week at the Archiepiscopal residence, with the Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, will preach at St. Andrew's Church, corner of Duane street and City Hall place, on Sunday next, 16th inst., at half-past ten o'clock, A. M.

The Weather.—The meteorological metamorphoses during the past ten days have been extraordinary, and if the proverb that variety is the spice of life held good with regard to the weather, the period would certainly be a most healthy one. During the past week we had rain, hail, snow, frost, thaw, storm, and sunshine in the space of twenty-four hours. At present the cold is intense, and our citizens, muffled up to the eyes, rush like madmen through the streets, and would not stop even to shake hands with a friend they had not seen for ten years.

Arrived at the Smithsonian Hotel, Broadway, from London, via Galway, by the steamship *Pacific*, Capt. Nicholson E. Beresford, Wellington Boate, Esq., and Mrs. Henrietta Bruce Wellington Boate, the popular English Poetess. The song entitled, "Beautiful Erin," published some weeks since in the Tablet, is from the pen of Mrs. Boate.

OUR MONTREAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Burning of St. James' Church—Old names in new places—an example to be imitated.—Resignation of Hon. Mr. Sicotte.—Meeting of Parliament.—Probable downfall of the Ministry.—The Hon. G. E. Cartier's "Catholicity."—Ferguson, the Irish piper.

Montreal, January 5th, 1859.

St. James' Church, built by the Seminary at at a cost of over $100,000, and only consecrated last June, was destroyed by fire last evening, together with all the vestments, plate, &c., &c. Nothing was saved. The fire originated in the furnace in the cellar, and had made considerable progress before it was discovered. St. James' was decidedly the handsomest Church in the city. Although not so large as the Parish Church of Notre Dame, its interior was much finer and more finished. It was built on the site of the Bishop's Church, destroyed in the great fire in 1852—the Bishop having purchased ground for his cathedral and palace in another quarter of the city. There was only $24,000 insurance on the building and its contents, so that the loss cannot fall far short of $80,000. The principal walls remain standing, and I believe it is the intention of the seminary to put men at work at once to rebuild the portions destroyed.

I have lately noticed with pleasure two blocks of houses in our city bearing respectfully the names of *Tyrone* and *Tyrconnell Places*. They are the property of Mr. Galbraith Ward, a native of Donegal, the ancient Tyrconnell. I mention this as an example worthy of imitation by Irishmen in America. Englishmen and Scotchmen transplant to the New World the names of places most familiar to them at home, and why should not Irishmen do the same?

The Hon. Mr. Sicotte, a member of the Cartier-Macdonald Adminstration, has resigned on the Seat of Government question.

Parliament meets for the dispatch of business on the 29th inst. It is generally supposed that the present ministry will be defeated in the early part of the session. Every Catholic will have reason to rejoice at the downfall of the most unprincipled set of men who ever held office in Canada, as four of them are members of the Orange Association, and their chief support in the Upper Province is derived from that body. Of the Lower Canadian portion, most of whom profess to be Catholics, it is sufficient to say, that they all voted for the Incorporation of the Orange Society, and their leader, the Hon. G. E. Cartier, during a recent visit to England, attended the Anglican service, on a Sunday, with the Queen, instead of going to Mass. What a poor contemptible creature to be the leader of the Lower Canadian Catholics—but the Irish Catholics of Montreal, I am happy to say, with the exception of some half dozen or so, hold G. E. Cartier and his Administration in the most thorough contempt.

Mr. Ferguson, the celebrated blind performer on the Irish Union Harmonic Pipes, has just given two successful entertainments here. He intends visiting the cities and towns of Canada West, and I would advise all those who wish to hear the Irish melodies played in a manner that goes straight to the heart, to go and listen to Ferguson. Spectator.

The Young Men's Association.—This agreeable reunion, and most popular one of the season, took place at Niblo's Saloon and Theatre, on Monday evening last. There could not have been less than three thousand persons present, and the evening passed off in the most agreeable manner possible. The audience—as is always the case with any affair got up by the Young Men's Association—were of the most respectable class of our citizens, and from the number present the receipts must net a large amount, all of which, it is needless to say, goes to the benefit of the orphans.

A Fabrication.—The venerable *Journal of Commerce*, like some other journals in this city, delights in fabricating slanders of the Catholic priesthood. In its issue of Monday it has a "priest" arrested "for stealing a pair of pantaloons." If the *Journal* would only invest 25 cents in the purchase of a Catholic almanac, it would learn that there is no priest in this city or State of the name it gives to the person arrested.

Just received and for sale, Canadian Ballads and Occasional Verses, by T. D. McGee, Esq., M. P. P. 12mo., cloth, 50 cents.

D. & J. Sadlier & Co.,
164 William street, New York.

DIED.

At 121 Green st., Jersey City, Catherine, daughter of John and Maria Donelon, aged 1 year and 4 months.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA—NEWS FROM EUROPE.

We have European advices to the 25th Dec., by the *Africa*, which arrived at this port on Sunday last—the news is interesting. The President's Message was extensively circulated in the English papers, accompanied in most cases by comments. The American packet ship *Isaac Wright* was totally consumed by fire in the Mersey, on the 23d Dec. A number of passengers were on board at the time, but, happily, no casualty occurred, except the loss of the ship. The rapid and unprecedented passage of the *Prince Albert*, on her late voyage to Galway, was the theme of universal comment. The event has developed the ire of the London *Times*, and, accordingly, we find in that paper an article on the subject of "unfair discrepancies in the log of the *Prince Albert*." We hear of no new arrests in Ireland, with the exception of that of a young lady named Ann Walton, in Fethard, county of Tipperary, on a charge of having written several seditious letters—one in particular, written on the 20th December, calling on her Majesty's forces "to rebel and mutiny," as the language of the committal expresses it.

The Cork *Southern Reporter* informs us that the investigation of the charge against the young men from Skibbereen was conducted at the county gaol, in that city, by Sir Matthew Barrington, Crown Solicitor, with closed doors. The direct examination of the approver occupied the whole day. Not only were copies of the information refused to the agents of the prisoners at this stage of the proceedings, but the informations would not even be read for them.

Kerr's forces were defeated before Juddpore, and pursued for a considerable distance by the victorious natives.

Queen Victoria's proclamation is likely to turn out as exactly so much waste paper. The insurgents still seem to hold their own, and there is hard fighting going on on all sides.

In a recent very animated debate in the Spanish Senate, the Marquis de Molis described the president of the council, Marshal O'Donnell, and the minister of marine, General Macrohon, as foreigners, the former being, he said, an Irishman, and the latter a Scotchman. To this attack Marshal O'Donnell replied that his grandfather was an Irishman, and had come to Spain in consequence of the dissentions which followed the downfall of the Stuarts, and had served Charles, commonly known as Charles Edward, but his father and uncles had shed their blood for Spain, and he himself had, he believed, rendered services enough in the last war to be entitled to call Spain his country.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

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BUSINESS NOTICES.

Notice to Persons Getting up Clubs.—Clubs in all cases *must* be sent to one address, unless each Subscriber pay 20 cents extra, for which we will write his name on the paper. Large Clubs of 10, 20, or 50, can have the paper sent in two or more packages directed to as many different persons, for distribution at Club prices.

☞ Agents and others will oblige us by strictly following the above rules. *We will admit of no deviation from them.*

Notice to Clubs.—We would request those Clubs, whose term of subscription expires on the 1st of January, to forward the amount of their subscription if they wish to receive their papers after the commencement of the New Year.

Mr. John Graham is authorized to collect in any place he may visit. He will be in Chicago in a few days.

Mr. T. F. Lee, *alias* Leahy, is not authorized to collect for this paper. Our Subscribers in Massachusetts and the Eastern States will please take notice.

Mr. Michael Phelan is authorized to collect in every town he may visit in Upper Canada or elsewhere.

NEW AGENTS.

Glendale, Mass.....P. Murphy.
Yorkville, N. Y......Michael Sheridan.
Otawa, C. W......John Heney.
Prescott, C. W......John Kelly.
Charlottetown, N. B......John Gahan.

Literature.

THE NEW AMERICAN CYCLOPEDIA: A Popular Dictionary of General Knowledge. Edited by GEORGE RIPLEY and CHARLES A. DANA. Vol. IV. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway.

The fourth volume of the American Cyclopedia contains a vast amount of information, biographical, historical, geographical, topographical, &c. It is especially rich in biography, containing sketches of Dr. O. A. Brownson, Beau Brummel, the Brutuses, the admirable French writer, de la Bruyere; the Dukes of Buckingham; Buffon, the great French naturalist; the Bull family, with the renowned John among them; the Bulwers, both the novelist and the diplomatist, with the energetic and sarcastic spouse of the former; Edmund Burke, the great Irishman; the Dukes of Burgundy; the Butlers, from the Duke of Ormond to the Author of the *Lives of the Saints;* the Byrons, the poet and commodore, and the wife and daughter of the former; Cagliostro, the Count de St. Germain, the great delusionist of the 18th century, whom Alexandre Dumas *pere* has made the hero of his *Memoirs of a Physician*, under the name of Joseph Balsamo, the real name of the Italian impostor and pretended Count; the Calverts, the Carrolls, the Careys, &c. We have besides in this volume all the Charleses, from the doughty Charles Martel of France to Bernadotte the XIVth Charles of Sweden. The longest biographical sketch is that of President Buchanan. It is, however, the worst specimen of cyclopedical writing in the book. It is a confused jumble, without any regard to chronology, and bears more the appearance of a piece of buncombe biography than any article we have yet seen in the book.

The geographical contents are no less varied and comprehensive, the whole family of *Capes*, from Cape Ann to Cape Wrath, being included in the fourth volume.

The article on *Canon law* will be found interesting to the general reader. They are plainly and tersely written and are good specimens of encyclopedical writing. The paper on *Chalice* is exceedingly meagre; under this head, a great deal of most interesting information might have been given.

LE CABINET DES FEES; or, *Recreative Readings*, arranged for the express use of students in French. By GEORGE GERARD, A. M. New York: D. APPLETON & Co., 346 and 348 Broadway. 1859.

The compiler of the *Cabinet des Fees*, who is a teacher of the French language and the author of several works conceived with a design of facilitating the acquirements of proficiency in that language, after considerable experience became convinced that the works which tradition has consecrated as the first readers for beginners—the *Adventures of Telemachus* and the *History of Charles XII.*, notwithstanding the perfection of their style, are too difficult for them. We believe that his opinion is generally correct. Young students generally find Telemaque heavy reading; they cannot, of course, appreciate the beauties of the style. The substitution for them of such tales as the Little Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Cinderella, The Sleeping Beauty in the Wood, Riquet with the Tuft, Bluebeard, Beauty and the Beast, The Fair One with Golden Locks, and other old friends and favorites from the rich repertories of Fairy lore bequeathed to youth by Perrault and Mme. de Beaumont, is, we think, a change for the better. As regards students of mature age we do not think the idea so correct. A mean between Telemaque and Puss in Boots should be struck for them, and it will be found in French versions of such works as Goldsmith's Vicar of Wakefield and Sterne's Sentimental Journey. There is an admirable translation of the former work by the late distinguished French writer, Charles Nodier, and the latter has been rendered into exquisite French by a lady whose name we cannot at present recall. We think also that works with which the student is already familiar in English might be employed with advantage, as he would thus find the exact equivalents of idiomatic phrases. The novels of Walter Scott might be thus used with great benefit, taking the French translation by Defauconpre, which is much superior to the later one by Emile de la Bedollliere, one of the present editors of the Paris *Siecle*.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY, Devoted to Literature, Art, and Politics. January, 1859.

The first number of the *Atlantic* for the new year contains the continuation of Mrs. Stowes' new serial. The "Professor" takes the place of the "Autocrat" at the breakfast table. It would be unfair to judge the "Professor" on his first breakfast, as we must take into consideration the unfavorable contrast his hearers will be likely to draw between him and his generally admired predecessor. He may also be presumed to have suffered from "the nervousness consequent on a first appearance," as the theatrical critics say. We confess we consider the Professor somewhat less felicitous in his choice of subjects than *feu* the Autocrat, but nevertheless we must bear witness to the admirable sketching of "Little Boston." The poem "De Sauty" also gives promise of better things when the Professor has become accustomed to his new position.

THE CATHOLIC LIBRARY MAGAZINE. Edited by JOHN ASHURST. Published monthly by the Newburgh, N. Y., Catholic Library Association. Vol. 3. No. 5. 1859.

Our Newburgh friend opens with a "New Year's Address," which, unlike New Year's addresses in general, comes to the point in a very few words. Among the subscribers to the Magazine are five hundred appreciators of the efforts made by the association and the editor to give them a Catholic magazine at the almost nominal price of 50 cents a year, who show their appreciation by not paying that trifling sum for the past year or two. The publishers state that if the aforesaid gentlemen send them the half dollars due, they will take them as New Year's gifts, and go their way rejoicing; and that if they *don't*, the Magazine's acquaintance with 1859 will be very limited indeed. We hope the "address" will be satisfactorily answered by the delinquents. We cannot afford to lose our co-laborer in the good cause. We hope that its days may be long in the land, and that it may enjoy a most thorough and complete acquaintance not only with this new year, but with many others when the present shall have grown old.

THE JOURNAL OF EDUCATION for Lower Canada. Vol. II. No. 12. 1858. Edited by the Honorable P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and by Mr. JOHN RADIGER, of the Department of Education, Assistant Editor. Montreal: Published by the Department of Education.

This journal contains much interesting information with regard to the department over which its chief editor presides. It treats of topics connected with education, and has besides much well-selected literary and miscellaneous matter. We have also received, with the journal, the *Lower Canada Educational Almanac* for 1859.

THE ANGEL OF CONSOLATION and THE INFIDEL'S DEATH-BED form No. 3 of the second series of that useful publication for youth: the Parochial and Sunday School Library. No. 4 contains "The Adopted Son," "The Envious Girl Reformed," and "The Copper Coins and the Gold Coins." Philadelphia: H. McGRATH, 733 Market street. 1858.

Mr. JOHN DALY, Music Publisher, of 419 Grand street, N. Y., sends us a musical melange composed for the piano, by Charles M. King. It is particularly adapted to the season, being entitled: "I wish you a happy New Year." All the incidents of that annual pleasure (or infliction according to the character of the visitor), a "New Year's call," from the ringing of the hall bell and the expression of the stereotyped wish to the "cake and wine," "flying corks," and final adieu, are musically described.

THE YOUTH'S CATHOLIC MAGAZINE. Vol. II. No. 5. January, 1859. Baltimore: J. MURPHY & Co. Published with the approbation of the Most Rev. Archbishops of Baltimore and Cincinnati.

This excellent juvenile serial for January opens with a pretty German tale entitled "The Little Wooden Crucifix." It contains No. 4 of Aunt Lucy's interesting stories, and chapter V. of "Catholic Missions."

The Philadelphia *City Item*, in noticing Gerald Griffin's Works, thus concludes:

"We close this brief notice by cordially commending the works of Gerald Griffin to our readers. They will find them good and beautiful for the intellect, the morals and the fancy. Sparkling wit, the highest virtue and sense of honor and the safest philosophy pervades them in the most agreeable and fascinating manner from end to end. The most vigorous Puritanic moralist can find nothing to object to in Griffin's works. A finer present it is hard to find out. The Sadlier's are entitled to great credit for publishing these works; only for them, one of the most amiable and best gifted authors in the English tongue would perhaps be never introduced to the country. The style of the publishing is elegant and substantial, quite after the London fashion. We should not omit stating, that the enterprising publishers have illustrated these works quite largely with splendid steel engravings."

[Written for the N. Y. TABLET.]

THE COMING YEAR.

I do not weep for the bygone days,
Though they haunt my brain with their thrilling lays;
I do not yearn for the hours that are o'er,
Though I treasure their sweets in Memory's store;
Their weird perfume, like the winds of Spring—
Their hues as bright as a seraph's wing;
And their beams that play round each youthful thought,
Like a sunset glow by the mountains caught:
But why should I welcome the coming year,
When I know not yet if it brings good cheer?

The bygone year was a friend to me,
With its hours of pleasure light and free;
Its summer days, and its autumn eves,
And the spells that cling to its withered leaves;
Though the bloom soon fled, and its youth is lost,—
'Twas a dream of rest for the tempest-tossed;
Its fruits still cluster round Memory's vine,
And its wreaths through the dimness of Age shall shine:
Then why should I welcome the coming year,
When I know not yet if it brings good cheer?

There were smiles and tears in the shadowy Past,
But the gates of the Future are closed and fast.
Though clouds may have frowned on my pathway of old,
There were rainbow gleams on the sable fold;
The sunshine came when the waves were still,
And the May-day smiled after winter's chill.
I strive to gaze on the unknown shore,
But the veil of the Mystic hangs before:
Then why should I welcome the coming year,
When I know not yet if it brings good cheer?

There may be Peace in the unseen land,
And bowers of palm on its golden sand,
And flowers that blend with the morning breeze—
And isles of beauty on waveless seas;
Or it may be a region of death and gloom,
With a cypress grove and a gaping tomb;
And a clime like the frozen Norland hills,
Where the spirit sinks and the bosom chills:
Then why should I welcome the coming year,
When I know not yet if it brings good cheer?

The festal lights from the casements shine,
And the goblets are filled with the choicest wine;
For Mirth is the queen of the joyous throng,
With the laughter gay, and the ringing song;
The low fond whisper of Love and Truth,
And the grasp of Friendship and manly Youth;
But why do ye rush to the arms of the new,
When the kind old friend was so good and true—
Why welcome ye thus the coming year,
When ye know not yet if it brings good cheer?

McD.

QUEBEC, December, 31, 1858.

THE ART OF SUFFERING.

[*Translated from the French of* J. T. DE SAINT GERMAIN *for the* N. Y. TABLET.]

When the first victims of covetousness and selfishness have disputed, with arms in their hands, the possession of the treasures dragged from the bowels of a pestilential land—when they have given soul and body for a few bits of gold—commerce, industry and civilization will bring peace and order in the place of disorder and anarchy. The land will then be covered with rich harvests, and the first vessel laden with corn that the new colonists shall send back to old Europe, will be truer, purer, and more useful riches than the golden ingots over which they have quarrelled with each other.

It is not my intention here to give you a dissertation on the contempt of riches; such a commonplace moral needs not to be repeated. The wealth which represents the accumulated economy of honest labor and well directed effort, constitutes an undoubted strength which is advantageous to all. The most selfish *parvenu*, however vain his desires, cannot multiply his personal necessities beyond a certain limit, his appetites are limited by nature, and his superfluous wealth turns to the profit of those whose services he requires. Even the miser prepares resources for the future. But the rich man, whose heart is enlightened by justice, possesses the means of assuaging much suffering, becomes the great purveyor of employment and the providential instrument of Christian charity.

We must come to the conclusion that man cannot evade the law of labor and suffering—that our fathers went through ordeals far more terrible than those that await us, and have smoothed the future for us at the price of their blood and tears—that we are bound by the obligations of humanity, and that in accepting the benefits of social existence, we accept the duties it imposes,—that poverty is the rule, and wealth, the exception, and that he, who, protesting against that law, gives up a useful occupation and becomes a gold-hunter, will bitterly regret the black bread that his field or his trade afforded him.

If, then, we cannot bear the ills which are the inheritance of our nature; if, on the one hand, we rebel against the duties imposed upon us by our social position; if, on the other hand, we have a horror of the perfidious gifts with which innovators threaten us, abandoned to ourselves, finding no refuge either in nature or in or out of the class of society in which we live, we will bow down before that just God who decreed this destiny, and from Him, and Him, alone, we will ask help and strength.

Among the group collected around the Abbe Paul's disciples, stood a man who, though he was still young, showed signs of weakness and lassitude. He made his way through the crowd, and coming forward to the first row of listeners said:

"Father, you have spoken well and truly. How sweet your voice sounds to the weary traveller; and oh! what good the language of reason does to him who has lived among the demented! I have travelled far without hearing a single word of these truths; I have gone through all the sufferings you have prophesied for him who seeks wealth otherwise than by useful industry. Let me tell you what I have seen; I may serve as a witness to the truth of your teachings?"

The Abbe Paul kindly gave him his hand:

"Speak, my son," said he. "If you are unhappy, you are one of us. And, by-the-bye, your features are not unfamiliar to me. Did you not formerly reside in our village of Eglantiers?"

"What!" said the traveller, "do you recognize me, father, when I have become a stranger to the companions of my youth? My friends, do you not remember Simon, the miller—you, who used to come and play near the mill, on the banks of the pond? Do you remember the young, hearty boy with whom you used to race through the woods, and go on such pleasant fishing parties? And you, father, do you remember all the good advice you gave me, trying to keep me at home, at the mill, with my dear mother? But I was resolved to go. Let me tell you what rugged paths I have travelled to come back to you."

"It's he!" said the members of the little group. "It's Simon, the miller! But who would ever recognize him? He was so strong and hearty! How sunken his eyes are, and how stooped he is! Why, he is almost an old man!"

The Abbe Paul took him by the hand, made him sit down on the upper step, and the traveller thus commenced his story:

"How pleasant is it to be back again near you, father, near the friends of my youth—to grasp your hands, to see the country, the spot where I was born, to sit under the shadow of the little church where I was baptized! I am one of the lost children whose ruin you predicted. Hear, oh! hear the confession of a gold-hunter.

"Alas! that we should not know the blessings which are lavished on us, until we have lost them! I was a mere child when my father died: I only knew him through the remembrance of our friends, but my mother still remained to me.

"He who has a mother is never alone,—and you know mine! How much of reason and good sense, of courage and love, of all that is good and beautiful in this world, she possesses. You know all she did for me, and at the cost of what sacrifices. Taking all the pain, she left me all the pleasure; she had me educated, even to a degree above our condition. Were I possessed of a proper disposition, I would have profited by these opportunities and she would have been rewarded for her trouble, but alas! it was not so.

"The circle of society to which my education gave me access, soon turned my head, and when my studies were finished, I could not accustom myself to the rude labor of our trade.

"Simon," said my mother, "I did your work while you were at school, now it's your turn to relieve me. Your mill is in a good condition—your wagons in good repair—your close is well planted and your meadows are green. Every one knows the way to the mill, and the sacks of corn come a long way to us. There are piles of them in the barn waiting their turn. The wheel is kept turning all the time: you need fear neither floods nor low water, nor want of work; you have only to let it turn away and have an eye to everything. Our workmen are old and faithful servants of the family, for we always acted fairly towards them; and I am

still here to love you and watch your prosperity; that will be my reward, and then when you have taken a good and virtuous companion—which you cannot fail to find, for Pierre Simon's son will be held in respect—I may perhaps see my grandchildren playing around me; and when my hour is come, I will go with confidence to meet your father who is waiting for me in heaven, and I will bless you, my son, for you will be, as your father was, kind to all, and like him, too, full of charity for the poor.

"Here is what he who stands before you answered," continued the traveller, bowing down his head, and letting the Abbe's hand fall from his:

"'If I had never left the mill, mother, you might ask me to carry sacks of flour and show me all the delights of a miller's household; but I must tell you at once that such a life would be to me intolerable, impossible. It would kill me. My tastes are altogether different. My property at present will enable me to live in the city; there I shall find friends such as I desire, and ideas similar to my own. The means of speedily doubling my property are offered me. If you keep me here it will be, to die. You who love me, let me live, let me go. You will ever be the model mistress of the mill. As to myself something tells me that a brighter destiny is reserved for my energy and skill.'

"My mother's astonishment and her tears pained me but could not bring me to reason. Our discussions lasted a long time, with the same prayers on my mother's part and the same obstinacy on mine. The day came when my resolution was not to be shaken and I had the courage to bid her good-bye. She accompanied me, trying to keep back her tears, to the little wooden bridge—I remember it as if it were yesterday—and when on the opposite bank I kissed her, the *Angelus* was ringing from that old steeple there. It was the last time I heard it.

"I soon shook off my gloomy ideas: freedom, money, youth, the pleasures of the world, were more than sufficient to turn such a head as mine. I was received in a certain class of society with all the attentions which are lavished on novices whose purses are well filled. A man whom I had formerly met in indifferent company, and who, for my ruin, again crossed my path, seized upon me and called me his friend. Was it a man or a demon who, in this seductive shape, thus dogged my steps? His compliments and flattery made me fall into the most palpable snares, and drew me into adventures of which I thought myself the hero and of which I refrain from relating the ridiculous incidents.

(To be continued.)

OUR VERMONT CORRESPONDENCE.

Burlington, Vt., Jan. 5, 1859.

Mr. Editor:—Time is rolling on, and every day brings in "good tidings of great joy." The old year has bid us farewell, and not without leaving us a paragraph or two to add to our historical record. The Jubilee closed its mission, and many hearts burn with celestial love for the opportunity which was presented them. The old year expired under the most favorable auspices—it opened the narrow gate for the Catholic to enter the new year. Never before, except during the mission of the Redemptorist Fathers, had we such an opportunity afforded us. Our good bishop and loving priests left nothing undone—they labored most zealously during the month of December, and I expect their labors were crowned with success. As our bishop visited the whole of the diocese during that period, he set apart four days, commencing with the feast of the Immaculate Conception, for the Catholics of Burlington, to prepare for the gaining of the Indulgence granted by our Holy Father the Pope. The cathedral was crowded from early dawn until late at night, with not only the faithful but also the strayed sheep, listening to the able instructions and beautiful admonitions which were given by the bishops and priests alternately. Those useful lessons were profitable to the hearers, as could be seen from the number of communicants who approached the Holy Sacrament.

It was no small gratification to the Catholics of Burlington on Christmas Day to have the Bishop make known to them that he had raised the Rev. Father Lynch to the dignity of Vicar General. Another remarkable incident occurred also on New Year's day, which was the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Quinn. Six years since we had no Bishop, no Vicar-General; now we can boast of having not only these two dignitaries but also an assistant priest. Catholicity is flourishing here as well as in the West. The grain of mustard seed which was planted a few years ago is developing into a large tree—the roots are receiving daily sustenance and the branches are in bloom, even in this cold month of January.

On Christmas Day the good Sisters favored us with a rich treat. Four of the convent scholars acted a dialogue, the substance of which which was what took place among those who first visited the crib at Bethlehem. It gained great credit for those little girls who acted it, and too much praise cannot be given to the Sisters who prepared them for the occasion.

Burlingtonian.

OUR MEMPHIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 2, 1859.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE N. Y. TABLET.

Dear Sir:—Knowing the lively interest you take in the cause of Catholicity, and the increase of charitable institutions, will be sufficient apology for troubling you with this communication. The election of officers of St. Peter's Orphan Association, for the ensuing six months, was held to-day, and the following is the result: President, Michael Magaveney, jun.; Vice-President, W. P. Murphy; Treasurer, Edward Fitzgibbon; Secretary, John Simpson; Trustees, Edward Tighe, Michael Magaveney, sen., and Samuel Tighe. The Orphan Association has been organized about nine months, and has already done much good. There has been a new house erected for an orphanage, three miles from Memphis, where the children are attended and instructed by Sisters of the Order of St. Dominic. Great praise is due to our Rev. Pastors for the zeal and untiring energy and administrative ability which they have displayed in behalf of the orphans. To some of the ladies of the congregation much credit is also due. They got up a fair for the benefit of the orpaans, by which they realized over $1,000, and have made good comfortable winter clothing for the poor fatherless children.

The kidnapping operations of proselytizing old ladies have been considerably circumscribed since the formation of the St. Peter's Orphan Association, but they still show a great love for Catholic orphans, and take greater pains to pervert them from the faith of their fathers than to instruct their own in the rudiments of Christianity.

A Subscriber.

LETTER OF REV. DR. CAHILL.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

On this day week past, Wednesday, the 8th inst., I directed a public letter to certain classes of the Irish people on the subject of Secret Societies. The readers of the *Catholic Telegraph* cannot forget how I stated "that at the moment I was writing my advice to the dupes of these confederations, the names of the leaders, their parents' names, and their residence, and their character, were in the hands of the Chief Secretary at Dublin Castle; and again, that their own companions would be the first to give information to the Government, the first to receive the blood money, so well known in this country, and the first to swear away the lives of their associates." My letter was written in this town on Wednesday; and on Thursday evening not less than eighteen persons were arrested in the county Cork, on the evidence of Sullivan, the informer, one of their own body. When this man will have prosecuted these unfortunate young men, he will have received the sum of at least nine hundred pounds in this traffic of human blood.

The French press has often rallied the English Legislature on the iniquity of *two* of their social moral laws, viz.: firstly, the indescribable baseness of a cuckold husband being paid *in cash* for the seduction of his wife; and secondly, the unutterable horror of rewarding, *perhaps* perjury, in paying a public informer for betraying, transporting, or hanging the confederated companions of his infamy. The French say, that the man who can receive money for the prostitution of his wife, is a "*man-prostitute*" of the very lowest type of brutal degradation; and again, that the wretch who can swear against the laws of his country and his Sovereign in illegal secret combination, and then redouble his infamy by taking a bribe to screen himself from punishment, and to betray his associates to permanent servitude or death, is a monster whose compound character may be expressed in the crimes of treason, perjury, and murder. And hence that the laws which pay a base husband in a public market for the virtue of his wife; and again, which rewards a dubious, or a perjured approver for becoming the assassin of his corporate infamous society, are a blot on the religion of England, and a criminal disgrace to their common law. The case of the Cormacks, who are now universally believed to be innocent; and the statement made by Sir Robert Peel, of the murder perpetrated near Clonmel, are two instances, which will long appear before Irish society, of the danger and the crime of rewarding an Informer, for selling the blood of his neighbors. The French punish "the Seducer" with a proportioned rigid imprisonment and hard labor in the galleys; and they discover the rebel, the confederate in treason, and the murderer, as best they can, through the information of their watchful police.

I have reason to believe that at the present time the infamous offspring of Paddy M'Kew are going through Ireland, frequenting the fairs, the public-houses, the funerals, the places of rural amusement, trying to entrap incautious youth into a sworn *agrarian* confederacy; and I am assured on authority which I cannot doubt, that these bloodmongers are followed everywhere they go by Government detectives, spies in the disguise of jobbers, pedlars, sailors, militia men, &c., who receive information of the meetings of the deluded victims, transmit their names to the Castle, and facilitate their arrest whenever the central authority is prepared to complete the criminal evidence, and to secure their transportation. These statements which I here make should therefore act as a renewed warning from me against all communication with "Secret Societies;" and, above all, against forming any acquaintance with suspicious strangers who lie in wait for their pray; and only want *not a proof*, but a *plausible appearance* of guilt, on which to build material for perjury, bribery, and the hangman's rope.

Ireland has seldom presented a phase of more bitter sectarian malice, or of more rabid political persecution than at the present moment. The Orange Press of England and Ireland; the illiberal organs which represent a certain section of public opinion have never in my remembrance expressed such unmitigated, such unappeasable malignity against everything Catholic in Ireland, as within the last year, and if appearances can be relied on, one should suppose, that the anti-Irish faction in this country only want a plausible pretext to re-enact the pious ferocity of Cromwell, or to renew the heart-burnings of 1795. If the reign of Louis Napoleon in France and the approaching Reform in England did not menace the persecutors and the bigots of these countries, the poor Irish Catholics might have to endure an annual visitation of expulsion, famine, sickness, and death.

The murder of Mr. Ely, and the attempted assassination of Mr. Nixon, are foul instances of deliberate crime, over which every man of moral feeling in Ireland, amongst all classes and denominations, have raised a heartfelt cry of horror. But while all the Irish population have joined in denouncing the assassins, can any one who has read the truculent articles in the malignant press referred to, avoid saying that the lies of these organs against the Catholic clergy, their accusations against the entire *Catholic community* as being accomplices in mind and feeling with the unknown murderer, is an instance of savage fury, reckless lying, unbridled hatred, and sanguinary intent, which, according to the true interpretation of moral guilt, brands the writers of that press as near akin in feeling and in vengeance to the actual assassins who fired the murderous bullets.

This is not the place nor the time to speak of the crying persecution of *the whole people* of Gweedore. *They were never found guilty* of the destruction of the three thousand Scotch sheep; yet they were compelled to pay their full value of £3,000! There is no evidence of even their participation with this criminal act; and yet they are punished with a second infliction of a police tax of £1,200!

There is no evidence of their having had any guilty share or knowledge of the late attempt on the life of the Rev. Mr. Nixon; the contrary evidence would appear from the fact of the assassins *having their faces undisguised, and being therefore strangers;* and yet they are all charged as deliberate accomplices; their houses visited by the police; and an increased tax, imposed on them as avowed confederates of the murderers!!! This conduct in the public authorities will bring on them, I fear, universal suspicion; will expose them to the charge of *arbitrary* severity, and will seem to establish a conviction in the public mind that the bare suspicion against a *Catholic district is evidence sufficient to obtain a verdict for their punishment.*

When the lamented Mr. Little was foully murdered, at the terminus of the Broadstone, the murderer being still undiscovered, why did not "the Castle" proclaim the whole railway establishment, send the police to be quartered in the terminus, and impose a galling, odious, and insulting tax for murder on all the proprietors? Wherefore the difference? I could also bring forward the murder of Mrs. Kelly, the murderer being still at large. Why not proclaim that district? Why not impose a murder-tax on the surrounding inhabitants? If the people of Gweedore, without a proof, an evidence of their guilty participation, are to be taxed for an attempt at assassination in their district, what locality can be safe from a similar insulting vengeance? The Catholics of Ireland are giving their sanction to these unfounded charges against this innocent people by their silence in the presence of this grinding infliction; and if they had the spirit of their enemies, or the honor of their fathers, they should call a public meeting, denouncing the assassins, sympathizing with the victim, but protesting in the strongest language consistent with the laws against the arbitrary infliction, the repeated punishment poured out upon a whole people, without the shadow of a proof of even a suspicion of their direct or indirect guilt.

D. W. C.

Cashel, Wednesday, Dec. 15.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

The arrests in connection with "Secret Societies."—The Romance of a Ribbonman, by Mr. S. M. Gason, J.P.—Lola Montez' Lectures.—Resumption of business at the Irish College at Paris.—Proposed statue to Oliver Goldsmith.—The O'Connell National Fund.—Memorial from the citizens in favor of a Transatlantic postal communication via Galway.

Dublin, Dec. 17th, 1858.

The chief topic of conversation just now is the recent arrests of parties by the Government on a mysterious charge of being members of "Secret Societies," to which I alluded in my last letter More arrests have been made on a similar charge in Kerry and Belfast. The newspapers, of course, are hard at work discussing the matter. Some of them affect to laugh at these "mere boys;" whilst others who think they see more in it, demand a special commission to try and make examples of those who are in custody; and suggest the importation of an active band of English detectives to hunt up more "conspirators;" a very few journals are bold enough to express their great gratification at the fact that the country is full of such societies. There has been a great "fuss" made about these arrests. No relative, friend or professional adviser of the arrested parties was permitted to speak with them for several days after they had been taken into custody, until the officers of the crown had time to collect their thoughts; for the resident magistrates, the sub-inspectors of police, the crown solicitors, and such like officials in the localities where the arrests have been made, are intensely busy and important on the strength of the affair. For all that has transpired up to the present writing the incarcerated individuals might have been arrested on a charge of attempted incendiarism in reference to the river Liffey. No public investigation has taken place as yet; and the sitting magistrates, when applied to on the subject, shake their heads, endeavor to look as wise as possible, and hold their tongues. The local newspapers are full of particulars, "further particulars," "latest particulars," and speculations of every kind about everything connected with the affair, but the truth is that nothing reliable, except the fact of the arrests, is as yet known. Amongst the rumors floating about is one to the effect that the delay in bringing the parties publicly before the magistrates is caused by the breaking down of the "informers," who, it is said, can't or won't swear up to the point required by the crown. I may mention here that the English Government has directed that the several country towns throughout the Island which have been garrisoned since the insurrectionary movement in 1848, chiefly by ricketty old pensioners and raw militiamen, shall now have regiments of the line stationed in them. It is said that the western towns, lying along the shores of the Atlantic, are to be particularly looked after.

Mr. S. M. Gason, J.P., (which means Justice of Peace,) county Tipperary, has succeeded in making himself remarkable. Your readers will remember that Mr. Gason indignantly contradicted a paragraph which appeared in the *Daily Express* newspaper, that he had been fired at near his own residence in the country, that the editor of that newspaper represented in print that the report in question came from most respectable gentlemen who had it from Mr. Gason himself, and that Mr. Gason threatened an action against the newspaper for defamation o character and several other misdemeanors. Mr Gason has not instituted proceedings for defamation of character or for anything else. The Editor of the *Daily Express* defies him to do so, promising that if he should the public will be furnished with proof by most respectable witnesses that this Mr. Gason represented in a crowded railway carriage that he was within an inch of being shot as dead as a door-nail by a "Tipperary Ribbonman;" and that he was then very poorly by reason of loss of blood from his wounds, and that in fact he was the hero of the hour in various public places in the city on the strength of his story of blood and murder. It is now said that he drew a highly dramatic picture—fit to be transferred bodily into one of G. P. R. James's novels—of how when riding home one moonlit night he saw a human head bobbing along inside the hedge which skirted the road—how he thereupon put spurs to his steed—how a human form six feet high jumped on the hedge and discharged the contents of a two-barrelled piece at him as he coursed along the open highway—how he escaped No. 1 bullet by bending to his saddle bow—how No. 2 struck him obliquely in the arm, inflicting a deep flesh wound, and how he was borne by his faithful steed, all blood-stained and faint, into his own courtyard. Nothing has been heard of or from Mr. Gason since the publication of this challenge by the *Express*, and I believe there is now but little doubt, incomprehensible though the whole affair may be, that this party (one cannot well use the word "gentleman" under the circumstances) was so stupidly vain and so inconceivably criminal as to invent and circulate this story in cool blood, either for the ridiculous purpose of making himself what in our school-boy days we used to call "a great fellow," or with the guilty object of bringing discredit on his native country. It is said that steps have been taken to have an investigation into the matter, with the view of procuring the dismissal of Mr. Gason from the commission of the peace, if he should be found to be the talented author of this thrilling romance.

Lola Montez delivered her second lecture last Fri-

day evening, the subject being "The comic aspect of Fashion." She began at the beginning to some purpose, commencing with Adam and Eve, and tracing the various twists and changes of fashions from those early times down to the present epoch of "peg-top" trousers, "hoops" and crinolines, which by-the-bye she stood up for boldly (I mean the "hoops" and crinolines), on the ground that they are an improvement, in a sanitary point of view, on the injurious practice heretofore pursued by ladies of heaping a fabulous number of garments on their persons for the purpose of giving them a graceful outline. The lecture contained little that was new, much that was coarse, slangey, and otherwise objectionable. She thought proper to take up the cause of morality and modesty, which she said were perilled and frequently outraged by fashion. One cannot help thinking, however fantastic the notion be, that if these idealities known to us as morality and modesty would be put into some human form, and enabled to give expression to their feelings, they would in all probability quote the spirited observations of Rolla when addressing the Peruvians, and intimate that they ought no aid, and least of all such aid as she would give them. She was particularly "down" on America in connection with fashion, where she said it ruled so universally that the gospel should be tricked out in kid-gloves and broadcloth of stylish cut if it wished to make way. Some of the morning papers having reported her first lecture at some length, Lola intimated to the editors of these journals that she considered the proceeding an infringement on her copyright, and desired that it might not be repeated. The editors, who no doubt had heard of horse-whipping and bulldogs in connection with the lady, promptly complied with her request in dealing with her second lecture. Her third and last discourse was "on the English and American Character," which did not contain anything calling for special remark. She will re-deliver her lectures in Cork after Christmas.

The students of the Irish College at Paris, who have been out on vacation since the late misunderstanding in that Institution, have received intimation that business will be resumed immediately, all matters having been now definitively arranged. Four of the members of the Vincentian order at Castle Knock, near this city, have been appointed to vacant Professorships in the College. Several of the students from the west of Ireland, who had been removed from the Irish College in consequence of the late occurrences there, have been transferred to Maynorth College where they will finish their course of education.

Measures are now being actively taken with a view to the erection of a statue in the city to Oliver Goldsmith. It is said that with the object of connecting the memory of the Poet in a particular manner with the University where he received his education, and at the same time opening the statue to the view of the citizens, it will be placed within the area railings of Trinity College. The sum collected for the purpose amounts to nearly £300. The poetic Lord Carlyle, the late Lord Lieutenant, who suggested the idea of erecting the statue, came down handsomely with £100; while the present Viceroy thinks, it would seem, that the sum of £10 is a sufficient tribute from him to the memory of the Poet. The Committee of the Goldsmith Statue should be careful not to make such a sad "mess" of their work as did the Moore Testimonial Committee.

The O'Connell National Fund Committee will bring its labors to a close before the old year is out. The total amount collected up to the present is something short of £5,000. When the collection was first originated, it was confidently anticipated that £10,000 would have been contributed before the list was closed.

A memorial from the city for presentation to Parliament during the ensuing session, praying that the postal communication between Ireland and North America shall be in future *via* Galway, is in course of signature. The document has already been signed by the Lord Mayor, the Members of the Corporation, all the principal merchants, professional men, &c., of the city.

DUBLINER.

Another fabricated "outrage."—Sad accident.—Sudden deaths.—New tri-weekly paper — Drawing of money prizes in aid of Fairview Church.—Proposed testimonial to the late Bishop of Elphin.—Christmas time and the DAILY EXPRESS *Newspaper —Meeting in favor of the Galway Line.—The political arrests.*

DUBLIN, December 24th, 1858.

A case illustrative of the impartial manner in which our country justices sometimes act, occurred this week. The facts appear to be these: The Rev. Mr. Reed is the Protestant Rector of a place called Inniskeen, in the county of Monaghan. The Rev. gentleman maintains a small staff of "Bible Readers," and is firmly resolved on "converting," through their agency, the benighted dwellers on the western coast. In consequence of the annoying, and often insulting means taken by him and those agents to accomplish this desirable end, the Rev. gentleman has become very obnoxious to the Catholic population of his district. M. Chichester Reed, the son of the Rev. M. Reed, some time since promulgated a report that between four and five o'clock, on the morning of 12th October last, his father's house was attacked and several shots fired at it; that he fired from his window in return, in the direction from whence he heard the shots come, and he was certain he hit some one, who must have crawled away to die in the retirement of some neighboring wood or bog-hole. The meaning of all this of course was that some "Popish Ribbonmen" sought to take the life of the Rev. M. Reed, because he was a zealous Parson. The police subsequently searched diligently all the bog-holes, quarries and out-of-the-way places in the neighborhood, but found no dead or dying man; they searched the hospitals, too, in the district, but found no patient dying or dead of a gunshot wound. People shook their heads as they talked about the affair, and said it was a queer business. By and by rumors and whispers were followed by open statements that the Rector's son had fabricated the story; that the blood to which he pointed was the blood of a hare which he had killed that morning, and that there were people who would prove all this. Things went on in this way for some time, until the government, coerced by the voice of public opinion, instituted an Excise prosecution before the magistrates of Carrickmacross Petty Sessions against Mr. Chichester Reed for poaching on the morning of the 12th October (the young gentleman not being duly licensed to kill game), with the object of testing the truth of his story. At this investigation six persons swore most positively that they saw Mr. Chichester Reed shooting hares on the morning of the 12th about the time when, according to his own account, he was in his father's house. The contradictory evidence, to the effect that the young gentleman was in the house at the time represented by him, was supplied by M. Reed's sister, and two brothers, and the cook, who, of course, is a disinterested party. In the course of the investigation some curious matter came out touching one of the Rev. M. Reed's Bible-reading *Corps*. That Rev. gentleman had been accused of dismissing a person in his employment because he was disposed to give testimony against his son. The Rev. gentleman denied that such was the case, and claimed his right to explain. The Bench having previously admitted his right to explain, the explanation he gave was to the effect: that it having come to his knowledge that the party in question, John Dorgan by name, who looked after the reverend gentleman's cows, as herd, in the daytime, and attended to the spiritual wants of the inhabitants as Scripture-reader, during his leisure hours, was more frequently in the habit of entertaining his auditors with unbecoming levity, with tales of love and murder, than of storing their minds with scriptural truths, and as he had been, moreover, the cause of the elopement of his own son with the middle-aged cook attached to the Rev. Mr. Reed's household, all of which acts were considered by the latter so opposed to the character of an Expounder of the Truth, that he dismissed John Dorgan from all temporal and spiritual employments under him. The newspapers inform us that their worships considered this explanation perfectly satisfactory, of course they did, and no doubt the public will receive it satisfactorily as affording a glimpse, small but most suggestive, of the working of the precious Scripture-reading system. As I have said, six persons (two of whom are railway officials, whose temporal position won't be advanced, you may be sure, because they appeared against the Rector's son) clearly proved to seeing young Reed out shooting at the time he said he was in the house; nevertheless the enlightened and impartial Bench refused to convict him. The effect of doing so would be saying that Miss Reed and the Masters Reed and the cook (who ran away with the Scripture-reader' son, but subsequently returned repentant to the Rectory) were wrong, or that they had wilfully sworn falsely. Of course their worships could not be expected to say anything of the best in reference to these respectable parties. They were, however, able to come with facility to the conclusion that the half dozen mere individuals above mentioned were wrong or had wilfully sworn falsely. Their worships accordingly dismissed the case against Mr. Chichester Reed. The hard fact, however, remains behind, notwithstanding this judicial decision, that the evidence in every way is against the truth of that young gentleman's story.

"In the midst of life we are in death." Who shall deny it that reads this paragraph: Michael Murphy and Mary Lawlor were betrothed to each other, and it was arranged they should be made man and wife in two months hence. They took tea together last Sunday evening, and the night being fine they went out for a walk. They proceeded along in the moonlight by the banks of the canal, and when they chanced to come on an unclean spot near the drawbridge of the Ringsend Basin, the young man skipped forward for the purpose of showing the lady the way to cross without picking up mud; his foot slipped off a loose stone, he lost his balance, and he fell headlong into the basin of the canal, which was full of water to within about five feet of the surface. He rose immediately, but no assistance was at hand, and almost in the centre of a populous city, and in the sight of the distracted girl, he perished. Her agonizing screams brought a man to the scene of the occurrence who arrived in time to prevent the poor creature from throwing herself into the basin after her lover. I think it will be admitted that a sadder tale never yet appeared in any paper.

Another instance of the uncertainty of life, but less romantic than that just related, also occurred here this week. A Presbytorian minister named Drill died rather suddenly; and a clergyman of the same persuasion named Gouldie, a particular friend of his, came up to town from Belfast to preach his funeral sermon. Before he had performed the sad office for his deceased friend he was seized with congestion of the brain while in his hotel, and in less than an hour he was himself a corpse.

The *Nation* is about to be published three times a week, under the title of the *Dublin Evening News*, at twopence per copy. Mr. Sullivan, of the *Nation*, is the proprietor and principal editor; and Mr. Michael Dwyer, lately connected with the *Tablet*, is the associate editor.

A handsome Catholic Church has been built at Fairview, a suburb of the city, where the want of one was much felt for many years. A benevolent gentleman (name unknown), considering the difficulties which the inhabitants of the district, which is not a wealthy one, would have in paying off the debt due on the Church, has lodged £600 in Bank to be drawn for in prizes of £300, £200, and £100 by holders of tickets limited to 2,000, at £1 each. The drawing is to take place on 8th March next.

The preliminary proceedings have been taken with the view to the erection of a testimonial to the memory of the late Right Rev. Dr. Browne, Bishop of Elphin. It has not yet been decided what form the testimonial shall assume.

No small amount of surprise has been created in "newspaper circles" by an announcement in the *Daily Express* newspaper that it would be published on Christmas Day. The paragraph containing this intimation added that the proprietor of the journal could find no sufficient reason for continuing "this antiquated custom"—meaning thereby the custom of non-publication as the Feast of the Nativity. The *Express*, which, you must know, is the organ of the High Church and intensely sanctimonious people, "came out" very strongly in a very virtuous "leader" this time twelvemonths on the sinfulness of a struggling evening paper publishing on Christmas Day. There are people uncharitable enough to say that the saintly subscribers to the *Express* insisted on having their paper at breakfast as usual; and that the respected proprietor, being a sensible man with a large family, put the "antiquated custom" out of his way lest it might put money out of his purse. We may next expect to hear go a-head bustling people object to Christmas altogether as an antiquated "Institution." All the other papers in the city will adhere to the custom, antiquated though it be, of not publishing on Christmas Day.

Dublin has at last spoken out in favor of the "Galway line." One of the most numerous and influential meetings that ever gathered in Dublin assembled yesterday (23d) in the Mansion House, presided over by the Lord Mayor, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted to the effect that the geographical position of Ireland obviously suggests that a port on her western boundary should be selected as the point of departure most convenient not only for the mails and passengers of Great Britain and Ireland, but also for those of a greater portion of the European continent; and that the successful voyages of the recently-established line of steamers between Galway and America demonstrates the capacity of that line to give effect to the public requirements, and entitle it to the most favorable consideration of the Government. An influential deputation was appointed to wait on the Lord Lieutenant to request his assistance in favor of the Galway line, and to beg of him to transmit copies of the resolution to the Prime Minister. The meeting was addressed by Lord Talbot de Malahide, the member for the city; M. Cogan, M. P., for Kildare; M. Hatchill, M. P., for Wexford County; M. Ennis, M. P., (representing the Midland Railway Company of which he is Chairman); M. Codd, (representing the Chamber of Commerce); Mr. Lever, Hon. M. Handcock, &c.

Nothing new about the political arrests since my last. There have been some investigations of the arrested parties, but as they have been held with closed doors, and as all the officials are intensely "mum" on the matter, nothing reliable has transpired, except that there is not to be a special commission to try the offenders, and that the majority of them will be liberated on bail until next March, when they will be tried before juries of their fellow-countrymen on an indictment charging them with having conspired "against the sovereign of these realms, her crown and dignity." Intelligence has just reached the city that a Tipperary young lady has been arrested in Fethard and lodged in Clonmel gaol on a charge of having recently written several seditious letters recommending and calling on her Majesty's troops to rebel and mutiny.

DUBLINER.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Effect of the Queen's Proclamation.—The natives fight shy of it at Allahabad.—An Oriental Buncombist.—Poking fun at the Queen.—Moral effect of the proclamation in Oude to be physically aided by flogging entire villages and confiscation.—The three proclamations: the Queen's, Lord Clyde's, and Mr. Montgomery's.—Siege in Oude since the promulgation of the first.—China.—Trial of a Mr. Guernsey for stealing the confidential Ionian despatch.—Acquittal.—Suicide, immorality, and the Divorce Court.—Cream in Spurgeon's tea.—Charity begins at home.—Rumored visit of the Prince of Wales.—Cardinals in posse.

LONDON, 17th December, 1858.

If we may put any trust in British newspaper correspondents in India, the Queen's proclamation, contrary even to the most sanguine anticipations, is already producing wonderful effects. Newspaper correspondents, we know by experience, are usually a highly imaginative race—(the present company of course excepted). This imaginative tendency must, no doubt, be considerably heightened by a sojourn in those regions of oriental metaphor and exaggeration. For this reason it would not be wise to swallow entire all they may write to leading journals. After this caution (which indeed is more preliminary than necessary for my readers) I will proceed to give the gist of the latest news. The proclamation has been read in the principal cities and towns in India, at Calcutta, Allahabad, Lahore, &c., and has been accompanied by the raising of royal standards, the playing of the National Anthem and the illumination of the citizens' dwellings. At Allahabad, we are informed, that seats on the platform had been provided for a large number of the respectable natives, but that *not more than a dozen appeared*. The proclamation does not seem to have had much effect upon them. At Lahore it was read to the troops and the natives, and three cheers were given—by the troops. At a meeting of British residents in Calcutta for the purpose of preparing an address to the Queen, a native merchant, whose first name sounds like Baboon, and whose last, like Goose, (I won't attempt the intermediate cognomen,) made a great speech about the proclamation. He said the natives do not understand the English character, the *generosity*, the *benevolence, the even-handed justice with which that power is willing and anxious always to do that which is right between man and man.* Mr. Ghose or Goose had read the proclamation with pleasure, with awakened feelings, and the last paragraph brought tears to his eyes. (He must be used to the melting mood.) It was the noblest production he had ever met. It was full of humanity, justice, mercy, and all the *et ceteras*. (The idea of mercifully sparing the life of an enemy you have yet to catch is certainly a comical one.) He wound up by inviting all his listeners, and the rest of India, to kneel down before the Queen. I know that certain allowances are to be made for the exaggeration of the oriental style of composition, but, I think, that Mr. Ghose (who, I begin to suspect, is anything but a goose) put it on rather thickly. He is either looking for a government appointment, or a military contract, or he is poking oriental fun at her most gracious majesty the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and the British possessions in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australia.

In Oude, we are told, the proclamation is bringing in submissions of Talookdars and rebel leaders. That document, so much lauded by the oriental spouter, Ghose, is rather strangely flanked by Lord Clyde's proclamation, and another issued by Mr. Montgomery calling upon the people of all classes to deliver up their arms. Any one who, after the period of a month from the date of that document, shall be convicted of wearing weapons or keeping military stores will be subject to a penalty of 5,000 rupees, one year's imprisonment and *flogging*—if a landholder, to the confiscation of his property. If concealed arms be discovered and the owner cannot be found, *the like penalties* will be inflicted on the leading Talookdar or *on the village community* where they may be discovered. The old English plan of offering rewards to treachery is also to be resorted to. Any person giving information relative to concealed weapons, &c., will be entitled to half the fine, or if no fine be imposed, to a reward. The way in which the equality promised by the Royal Proclamation is to be carried out, is shown by the fact that European British subjects are exempted from these penalties. A more barbarous document than this never was issued by a government calling itself civilized. If half a dozen old muskets be found in the neighborhood of a village and the property of these articles cannot be fixed on any one, the inhabitants of the village are to be flogged! Between this proclamation and Lord Clydes' the Queen's reads well. I should like to be favored with a display of Mr. Baboo Ghose's oriental oratory on the first-mentioned.

The proclamation was, as I have stated, read on the 1st of November. On the 3d, a British force, under Colonel Wetherall, attacked the fort of Rampore in Oude, and taken with the loss of some eighty men. The Rajah of Amethie was summoned by Lord Clyde to surrender. His answer was a statement of his wrongs. Tantia Topee was not yet captured. So it seems that all the natives are not of Mr. Baboo Ghose's opinion. Lieutenant-Governor Halliday, of Bengal, has sent in his resignation from the 1st of May next.

The news from China is to the effect that there existed a very grave difficulty between Lord Elgin and the Chinese Commissioners on the subject of the tariff, and that the latter awaited instructions from the Imperial Capital. The article relative to the reception of a British minister was also said to be a difficulty, as well as the opening of the promised port in Menchuria.

I briefly mentioned in a late letter the annoyance felt by the government at the publication of a purloined Ionian despatch from Sir John Young, the Lord High Protector of the Ionian islands, to Mr. Labouchere in 1857. The despatch which was published in the *Daily News* was surreptitiously taken from the Library of the Colonial Office by an individual named Wellington Guernsey, who was on visiting terms with the sub-Librarian. This affair has treated us to a small State trial which came off

at the Old Bailey on Tuesday last. But twenty-eight copies had been struck off in the government printing office, twenty-seven were produced in Court, and the one sent to the *News* office made the twenty-eighth. The prisoner's counsel did not deny the taking of the document, but argued that it did not constitute a larceny as the object of the accused was to give information to the public. The judge charged the jury that the abstraction was a felony, but the jury, nevertheless, brought in a verdict of acquittal. They were influenced rather by their desire to encourage any attempt to throw light on the darkness of our diplomatic system than by law or justice. This is not the only case, lately, in which British juries have totally disregarded law and evidence, and given verdicts in accordance with their own private feelings, prejudices or propensities.

A long array of suicides and attempts at suicide fills the papers again this week. The press and the public are also beginning to turn their attention to the terrible increase of juvenile crime in this city from which missionaries go—or pretend to go—to all parts of the world. The Assize-calendar of Winchester, shows to what an extent immorality exists among the inhabitants of the rural portions of the Island. That abomination, the Court of Probate and Divorce is also showing up the rottenness of the aristocratic and wealthy classes. That Court will be the means of spreading a pestilence of unchastity through the land. It is daily filled to excess by persons who listen to the shameful details of the trials, and those who cannot attend personally, are supplied with full reports by the daily and weekly newspapers, in gloating over which, they may spend the week evenings and the after-church portion of Sunday.

The "great Spurgeon" has had a monster tea-party in aid of his projected church. The tea-drinkers came down to the tune of £800, which will enable the oily sensationist to "put cream in his tea" for some time to come.

I see by the papers that an Irish gentleman, Patrick Kiernan, Esq., of the county Tipperary, who died last week in this city, bequeathed £40,000 to English charities. The deceased Patrick was probably not aware that charity to be properly exercised must begin at home.

A statement is going the rounds of the press that the Prince of Wales is about to visit Rome. The precise time of the visit is not asserted.

It is also stated that Archbishop Cullen and the Archbishop of Baltimore, United States, are to be raised to the dignity of Cardinal. W.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

Satisfactory report of the Minister of Finance.—Statistics of French Emigration.—Corps Legislatif.—The Suez Canal subscription.—Appeal from a decision under the Public Safety Law.—More about Montalembert.—Fight between the Allopathic and Homœopathic physicians.—The Russian Grand Duke.—Captain Renaud.—Spain.—More Swedish persecution.—Rome.—Interesting Catholic Intelligence.

PARIS, 16th December, 1858.

The report of the Minister of Finance, which has just been presented to the Emperor, shows an exceedingly favorable position of affairs in that department. We learn from it that the budgets of 1855, 6 and 7, notwithstanding the great expenditure caused by the Eastern war, not only have not increased the deficits of preceding years, but also have produced a considerable excess of receipts. From this fact it is evident that the budget for 1858, 1859, and 1860, being relieved from the weight of war expenses will show a no less satisfactory result. The report states that since the year 1854, the amount of the deficit has not been increased by a single sou. The floating debt, composed of those deficits, has been reduced 140 millions, and 200 millions is the sum set down by the report as a further amount which the government will be able to apply to the reduction of the floating debt. Among the praiseworthy measures announced for the budget of 1860, is that of ameliorating the position of the subordinate officials in the ministerial departments, commencing at the lowest. A step has been already taken in this direction, and the measure is a just one, for government employs in France are most miserably paid. The subordinates have scarcely enough to keep body and soul together.

The French are not a migratory people, and rarely leave their country, except, as they say, *pour des raisons de force majeure*. A general report on emigration, presented to the Emperor by the Minister of the Interior, shows that France has taken but a very insignificant part in the westward flight which has peopled America. During the last ten years, while the emigration of Great Britain amounted to 2,750,000, and from Germany, to nearly 1,200,000, the number of French emigrants only realized the figure of 200,000. In 1857, when the number of British emigrants was 212,000, and of German, 110,000, the returns from the different departments of France, made up with the greatest care, show that the number of French only reached 18,000, the Algerian emigration included. The emigration to Algeria in 1857 and 1858 was very little over 8,000 for each of these years. The report concludes from these figures that the total of French emigration annually to all parts of the world is about 10,000, which figure is altogether insignificant considering the population of France. France, however, receives her share of the benefits accruing from the emigration of the German and Swiss, more than 20,000 of whom pass through her territory annually, and take shipping from Havre.

The opening of next session of the Corps Legislatif is fixed by public rumor for the beginning of February. The opening ceremony will take place in a gallery of the new Louvre, and not in the Salle des Marechaux, at the Tuilleries, as usual.

The subscription lists opened in and out of France for the execution of the Suez Canal, that measure of Lord Palmerston's especial abhorrence, were closed on the 30th ult. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps, in a letter to the press, states the result, as far as France is concerned, and it goes far beyond the expectations of even the most sanguine supporters of the great project. The number of French subscribers, as far as known at present, amounts to 21,055. France is thus down for 110,000,000f. of the 200,000,000 which will constitute the capital. The portion allotted her in dividing that sum among all countries was 400,000,000. She has nearly trepled that figure. The total result in foreign countries is not yet known. The canalization of the Isthmus will let the light in upon English doings in India: this is one of the reasons why English ministers hate the project. The English merchants have, as you know, long since declared themselves in favor of it.

On Saturday last the Court of Cassation tried the first case which came before it under the provisions of the Law of Public Safety, of 27th February, 1858. It came before them in the shape of an appeal by certain individuals named de Gurzon, Maille, and others, from a decision of the Imperial Court of Poitiers which, on the 12th of last October, condemned them to fine and imprisonment for treasonous manœuvres and communication with parties in foreign countries, of which they rendered themselves culpable by preparing, carrying and signing in France an address to the Count de Chambord (the representative of the elder Bourbon branch). The verdict of the Court of Poitiers was sustained by the Court of Cassation.

The hearing of Montalembert's appeal is fixed for the 21st inst. The journals not having the facility of commenting on the affair have all copied an article in the Brussels *Nord* with regard to the pardon and the appeal. The article in the *Correspondent*, says that journal, being condemned, the Emperor, in virtue of one of his noblest rights, relieved from the punishment decreed against him, a man who had not been always unjust towards his country, and whose talent formerly served the very cause he now attacks. By inserting Montalembert's letter and protest in the *Moniteur*, the government gave ample proof that it accepted public opinion as judge in the case, and that Montalambert, while preserving all his rights of appeal, no longer incurred any danger in the fight he insisted upon continuing. There never was any doubt that the appeal, even after the pardon, was receivable. The pardon, dated on a day which is a political anniversary in France, only takes effect after the sentence has been made final. The Imperial Court, as is its province, will decide whether the sentence is a just or an unjust one. The Procureur-General is the only one bound by the pardon, while Montalembert knows beforehand that he will not undergo any of the penalties pronounced against him. The appeal was foreseen; the rights of justice and of the defence were always reserved; the pardon was only to come into force when both had been satisfied.

A magnificent fight is going on here between the allopathic and homœopathic physicians, and so fierce has it become that they have crossed pistols in a court of justice. The former treat the latter as quacks. The *Union Medicale*, which is the organ of the allopaths, put forth the terrible accusation. The homœopaths united and commenced an action against the *Union*. The court declined to decide the scientific dispute but, considering the legal aspect of the case, non-suited the homœopaths and condemned them to pay the costs, O'Moliere! Immortal author of the *Malade imaginaire*, if you were living now, what a glorious comedy you could write on the great subject of Allopathy *versus* Homœopathy.

The Grand Duke Constantine with a portion of the Russian fleet is hourly expected at Toulon. It is said that he will come up to Paris to pass a day with the Emperor.

Captain Renaud of the *Maurice*, who saved a part of the ill-fated *Austria's* crew and passengers, has been made a knight of the Legion of Honor, and with his officers, has received medals of honor.

A late telegraphic despatch announced that a vote of censure on the Government had been passed by the Spanish Senate, and many were the comments on the future fate of the O'Donnell Ministry. It seems, however, that the despatch was—as telegraphic despatches generally are lately—incorrect, and the facts were that General Sanz had *made a motion* for a vote of censure—Marshal O'Donnell, as President of the Council, stated that the Senate not being constituted, the General's motion was out of order, and it was consequently withdrawn by the mover.

The Swedish authorities continue their religious persecution. This time the victim is an Anabaptist, named Rechnitzer. The metropolitan chapter of Wisby had brought the affair before a court of justice, and commenced a criminal action against Rechnitzer for having baptized a person belonging to the Lutheran sect. The trial takes place on the 7th of February, and the opinion is that the accused will be punished to the severest extent allowed by the law—namely, banishment and the confiscation of his property.

The *Giornal di Roma* states that the number of young ecclesiastics from all parts of the Catholic world who go to study in the capital of Christendom is yearly increasing.

M. Perry, Provicar Apostolical in China, who came to this country last year to procure missionaries, is about to return with a number of Brothers of Charity and Sisters of Providence. Several young Chinese, who came with M. Perry, are at present at Nantez. Two of them have been ordained by Mgr. Jacquemet.

Thirty-seven priests, belonging to different Orders, left during the month of August and September last for foreign missions. Among these, twenty-five set out for China and five for America.

The Viceroy of Egypt, whose generosity to the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine at Cairo I lately chronicled, has authorized a Spanish Missionary to build a church in Cairo, and has furnished a hundred thousand bricks as a donation.

Cardinal Morlot, after his installation as Primicerius, gave 500 francs to be distributed among the poor of Saint Denis.

The oldest bishop in France is Mgr. Philibert de Bonald, who has been appointed canon of the first class of the Imperial chapter of Saint Denis. He was born at Dijon in September, 1765, and consecrated bishop of Grenoble in August, 1826. The bishop the longest consecrated is Mgr. de Bonald, born in October, 1787, consecrated bishop of Puy in April, 1823, Archbishop of Lyons in April, 1840, Cardinal-Priest of the title of the Holy Trinity of Mount Pincius 1st March, 1844. The youngest in years is Mgr. Forcade, born at Versailles in March, 1856, made bishop of Lamers, apostolical Vicar of Japan in February, 1847, and transferred to Basse Terre (Guadeloupe) in September, 1853. =.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1859.

The Senate of the United States took possession of their new hall on Tuesday, and forthwith proceeded to the consideration of public business.

Senator Johnson, of Tennesee, introduced a resolution of inquiry for reducing the expenditures of the government, and moved its reference to the Finance Committee. A protracted debate sprung up, when it was laid over by the resumption of the special order.

I have not yet lost sight of the two worthy Irishmen whom Carter, the first assistant clerk of the House, removed from their humble places in the engine room last June, and replaced them by two *negroes*. Speaker Orr, whose attention had been called to the case by one of those victims to Know-Nothing hatred, made inquiry of Carter on the subject, from whom we learned that the men were dismissed in order to reduce the expenses of the office, and the negroes who were employed at other work in the building placed where they are, and are thus compelled to do their own work and the work of the dismissed hands. Such is Carter's statement to the Speaker, from whom I have it. Now, I have made inquiries from persons about the House, and connected with Capt. Meig's office, and no one there ever saw those negroes about the building until after the Irishmen were removed; and there can be no doubt of this, so that instead of reducing the expenses, as alleged, they have been increased $25—as the negroes get $50 a month each, while the Irishmen only get $1 25 each per day. It is likely that a resolution of inquiry into this thing will be introduced to the House in the course of next week.

Judge Douglas was well received at the Railroad Depot, on his arrival here last evening from Baltimore, by a very large body of his friends and fellow-citizens, who cheered him most vociferously. One gentleman, on taking his hand, said: "Welcome back, Senator, to the city of the Cæsars with more than a Roman triumph." He was followed to his residence, about a mile from the Capitol, on the outskirts of the city by the people, whom he addressed for fifteen minutes in his usual strong and eloquent way. Among the sentiments offered around the festive board which was prepared for his friends, after the crowd had retired, is the following:

"Judge Douglas, the Vermont Cabinet Maker of 1826; he will resume business in 1860."

But the "fat boy of Matagorda," in the *Evening Star* of to-day, casts ridicule on the reception, the details of which, even according to his own showing, were anything but agreeable to the Lecomptonite party.

"Dug," when in Texas during the war of independence there, was in favor of the principles of "*squatter sovereignty*," as it is a standing reminiscence of *his* heroism of that period, that he, on the eve of a fight with the Mexicans, was neither killed nor wounded, but was found four days after among the missing, "*squatting* in the chapparel, thinking no doubt that discretion was the better part of valor, and remembering the adage:

"That he who fights and runs away
Will live to fight another day."

It was my good fortune to meet the venerable Bishop of Buffalo at St. Patrick's Church on Sunday last. He looks remarkably well. The next day he returned to his home.

Francis McNerhany, Esq., naval store keeper here, delivered a most interesting lecture for the Catholic Temperance Society on Sunday evening last, before a large and intelligent audience. He was listened to with great attention, and was repeatedly cheered during its delivery. Mr. McN. is a gentleman of fine talents and good address as a lecturer.

On New Year's Day, W. W. Corcoran, the "rich Washington Banker," presented a check for $100 to the Sisters having the male orphans in charge. This is the more meritorious as Mr. C. is a Protestant and his gift a voluntary one.

Gen. Henderson, of the Marine Corps, died suddenly last evening. He was found dead in his drawing-room by his family.

Mr. Duffy, opposite the Post-office Department on E street, is doing all he can to extend the circulation of the TABLET. His store is well supplied with books and periodicals of interest to Catholics, and for this richly deserves their patronage. SIGMA.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

Domestic.

THE REV. MR. HASSON.—The Atlanta (Ga.) *Intelligencer* has the following: "We took occasion, a week or two ago, to make mention of the religious exercises then in progress at the Catholic Church, in our city, consequent upon the season of Advent. Those exercises were continued last week by the Rev. Mr. Hasson, of Macon, who is officiating in the capacity of a missionary, visiting the several churches in the diocese of Georgia. Last week was observed as the Jubilee, during which the Rev. Mr. Hasson has delivered a course of lectures, which have been numerously attended. These lectures closed on Sunday last, and Mr. H. has taken his leave of our city, for other fields of labor. We had the pleasure of listening to his two last discourses, and feel in duty bound to say, that he is a man of extensive reading, well versed in Theology, and possessed of more than ordinary ability as a pulpit orator."

RELIGIOUS RECEPTIONS.—On Sunday, Jan. 2d, at the Visitation Convent, Georgetown, D. C., Miss Caroline McCarron, of Boston, (Sr. Mary Louis,) Miss Alexina Clarke, of Baltimore, (Sr. Mary Ulalia,) Miss Mary Dobson, of Washington, (Sr. Mary Martina,) were admitted to the religious habit. On the same day, Sr. Mary Clementina Lukins made her solemn profession. Rev. James Clarke, S.J., preached and officiated on the occasion. On the 29th ult., at the Visitation Convent, Park street, Catherine Murphy was admitted to the religious habit for the rank of Lay Sister. Rev. Father Cronenberg, of St. Alphonsus, officiated.—*Baltimore Catholic Mirror.*

FIRST AMERICAN CARDINAL.—The Archbishop of Baltimore is, it is said, to be made a Cardinal at the next consistory. The United States will possess a Cardinal for the first time. —*Dublin Freeman's Journal, 18th Dec.*

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Mirror*, writing from Norfolk, Va., says: "The success attending the Jubilee has been a source of much gratification to our esteemed pastor, Rev. M. O'Keefe. It is a reward which he has richly deserved for his untiring labors among us. A Young Catholic's Friend Society has been recently organized in this city, John Higgins, Esq., being President, T. McCann, Esq., Vice-President, P. O'Neill, Esq., Treasurer, and J. D. Keily, Esq., Secretary. The constitution is the same as that adopted by the Society of the same name in Baltimore, with this exception, that it is under the patronage of the Immaculate Mother of God. The members are all practical Catholics, and it is thought that the Society will effect much good."

We are happy to be able to state that though a few congregations are yet to be heard from, the amount received for the American College at Rome, in this diocese, is not very much under $2,000. Considering the many calls upon the people of our limited diocese, the above may be considered a very good collection, especially as people cannot very well appreciate the motives which render such an establishment desirable. We feel assured that the claims of the Roman American College will be appreciated every day more and more, and that the Institution will receive abundant assistance from all classes.—*Pittsburg Catholic.*

The Rev. J. Tuohey, whose ordination we lately noticed, has been appointed to the office of assistant priest at Saint Patrick's, Rochester.—*Buffalo Sentinel.*

THE GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.—No public officer has yet been able to please everybody; and we doubt very much whether anything short of Divinity will ever be able to do it. The message of our new Governor, Mr. Morgan, has created a great diversity of opinion throughout the State. While some readers have pronounced it statesmanlike and honest, others style it egotistical and very shallow. For our part, we think His Excellency spoke to the point, when he referred to the immense sums that are annually expended by the State for "non-essentials." Mr. Morgan evidently believes that parsimony and economy are widely different, and that the Officer of the Commonwealth should be as prudent in the outlay of public moneys as he is in the expenditure of his private funds. If our newly-elected Governor will only stick to these principles, he will become the benefactor of every tax-payer in the Empire State; and we believe he *will* do so, for he learned the art of economizing in the haunts of business. As we observed on a former occasion, a sound business man seldom fails to make a just ruler. There is our friend, Mr. ROBERT MCCAFFERTY, of 230 Bowery; he would make a good Governor, for the same reason that he makes good Boots and Shoes; he is inflexibly honest, and observes a system in all he does, that saves money for himself, while it saves for his patrons. Let our lady and gentlemen friends call at 230 Bowery, and examine the stock of fashionable boots, shoes, ties, gaiters, &c., which for beauty, style and comfort, must suit the tastes and purses of all.

[*For* MARKETS, *see 16th page.*]

EDUCATION.

ACADEMY OF THE HOLY INFANCY,

MANHATTANVILLE, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Christian Brothers.

Children received from seven years of age and upwards.

TO raise up youth in the fear and love of God, and in that respect and submission which they owe to their parents; to train them to the knowledge and practice of our holy religion; to form them to the social duties of life, and prepare them for honorable pursuits in their future career, is the object of this Institution. A vigilant and fatherly care, united with a firm though mild discipline; a plan of school exercises adapted to the age and ability of the pupils, whereby instruction is conveyed in a pleasant and agreeable manner; a judicious distribution of time between study and recreation; a good, wholesome and sufficient diet; proper in and out-door exercises; all these and other important advantages are to be met with in the Academy. Tending as they do to the moral, intellectual, and physical development of the future man, they have not failed through the past to endear the Institution to its inmates, who find therein the salutary influences of school discipline, blended with the sweets of home. The location is a healthy one, and of easy access from the city of New York.

The building, originally large and commodious, has been made still more so by late improvements of various kinds.

Board and Washing, Tuition, use of School Books, Stationery and Library, $180 per annum.

Payments made semi-annually in advance.

The Academic year is 11 months, commencing on the 1st of September and terminating on the 1st of August.

The following branches are taught according to the learner's age and capacity, viz.: Christian Doctrine, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Book-keeping, Geometry, Algebra, Composition, Elocution, Natural Philosophy, Natural History, the French language, Vocal Music, and Drawing.

EXTRA BRANCHES.

The Spanish and German languages are taught, and lessons given on the Piano, Violin, Flute, &c., to those whose parents or guardians desire it. For each of these respectively there is an extra charge. (No extra charge for French or Drawing.)

For further particulars apply personally or by letter to THE BROTHER SUPERIOR,
sep4 tf At the Academy.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART,

ALBANY, NEW YORK.

THIS Institution is beautifully situated, about two miles from Albany, on the Troy road, overlooking the Hudson, and commanding a view of the cities and of the whole surrounding scenery of Albany and Troy. The shady walks and woodlands by which it is diversified; the eminence on which the house stands, embosomed in trees; the high hills in the distance, covered with beautifully variegated foliage, make this a most delightful and healthy site for a Young Ladies' Academy. In case of sickness the Ladies administer, with the fondness of a mother, to the wants of the children committed to their charge. Unceasing care and vigilance render the superintendence and government complete. The system of education embraces every useful and ornamental branch suitable for Young Ladies.

Terms:

Board and Tuition per annum, $130, payable half-yearly in advance. From this rule there will be no deviation.

Day Scholars, per quarter	$10 00
Day Scholars dining at the Academy, per quarter	15 00
Use of Piano, per quarter	3 00
Stationery, per annum	8 00
Washing	20 00
Physician's Fees	3 00

Postage charged to parents. Each pupil will pay on entrance for use of Bed, &c., five dollars.

Music, Drawing, Painting, and the Languages, excepting French, form extra charges. As French enters into the usual course of instruction, peculiar attention is given to form the pupils to a correct and elegant style of writing in it, as well as in their own language. Peculiar attention will also be paid to plain and ornamental needlework. No deduction will be made for a pupil withdrawn before the expiration of a term except for cogent reasons.

The Scholastic year will begin on the first Monday of September, and end in the month of July. Pupils are admitted at any time during the year. There will be an extra charge of fifteen dollars for pupils who remain during the vacation.

The pupils are permitted to receive visits only from their parents, or from such as are formally authorized by them.

For further particulars apply to
ag28 tf THE LADY SUPERIOR.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.

THIS Institution is Catholic; the students are all carefully instructed in the principles of their faith and required to comply with their religious duties. It is situated in the northwestern suburbs of this city so proverbial for health; and from its retired and elevated position it enjoys all the benefit of the country air.

The best professors are engaged, and the students are at all hours under their care, as well in hours of play as in time of class.

The Scholastic year commences on the 16th of August, and ends on the last Thursday of June.

Terms:

The annual pension for Board, Tuition, Washing, Mending Linen and Stockings, and use of Bedding, paid half-yearly in advance, is	$150
For Students not learning Greek or Latin	135
Those who remain at the College during the vacation, will be charged extra	15
French, Spanish, German, and Drawing, each per annum	20
Music, per annum	40
Use of Piano, per annum	8

Books, Stationery, Clothes, if ordered, and in cases of sickness, Medicines and Doctors's Fees will form extra charges.

No uniform is required. Students should bring with them three suits, six shirts, six pair of stockings, four towels, and three pairs of boots or shoes, brushes, &c.

nov17 REV. P. REILLY, *President.*

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BY P. SMITH,

At Belleville, New Jersey.

ENCOURAGED by the Catholic Pastor of this place, MR. SMITH begs to inform Parents and Guardians that he will take charge of a few Male Pupils, from the ages of seven to thirteen, or thereabouts. They will receive the kindest care, together with a sound Catholic and Commercial Education.

Terms:—$25 per Quarter, in advance.

Steamboat leaves Newark every hour up to 6 o'clock, P.M.

Mr. Smith has the warm approval and recommendation of the Rev. Pastor. ag23 tf

EDUCATION.

ST. VINCENT'S ACADEMY,

Nos. 44 and 46 Second Street,

NEW YORK.

THE Brothers of the Christian Schools had for a long time past cause to regret their being necessitated, from want of accommodations, to refuse numerous applications from respectable parents desirous of procuring for their children a thorough education. To meet these demands, the Brothers have purchased and fitted out at great expense the elegant house (No. 46) adjoining their own residence. This house will be entirely devoted to the purpose for which it has been purchased. There will be six distinct Classes, having each one Teacher or more, thus forming a regular and very desirable gradation necessarily conducive to the rapid progress of the pupils. The number of pupils in each class will be limited.

The Scholastic year will consist of eleven calendar months, or four quarters of twelve weeks each.

The Classes will open on the first Monday of September.

Payments will be quarterly, and invariably in advance.

The course of education will consist of Reading, Writing, English Grammar, French Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Geometry, (Theoretical and Practical,) Trigonometry, Algebra, History, Rhetoric, Philosophy, (the theory and practice, there being a complete Philosophical apparatus for the purpose,) the use of the Globes, Music, instrumental and vocal French, Latin, Greek, &c., &c.

Terms:

1st, or Lowest Class	$ 5 00	per quarter.
2d Class	6 00	"
3d "	7 00	"
4th "	8 00	"
5th, or High Class	9 00	"
6th, or Superior Class	10 00	"
Music, (excepting Piano)	2 50	"
" Piano, with privilege of learning on any other instrument	5 00	"

There will be no extra charge for French, Greek, Latin, &c.

Class Books of the very highest order will be furnished, without charge, excepting Classical Books, which must be provided by the pupils themselves.

ag28 tf

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY,

TROY, NEW YORK.

Under the Direction of the Brothers of the Christian Schools.

Entrance to the Academy 237 Fourth Street.

THIS Institution, the object of which is the Christian education of children, will re-open on the first Monday of September. Its fine situation, and the extent and arrangement of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of salubrity, all that can be desired, while the house destined for the pupils is fitted up in a style of comfort, and even elegance, not surpassed by any establishment of the kind. The greatest attention is paid to the moral and physical well-being of the children, and a paternal vigilance is at all times extended over them.

Two sessions, of twenty-three weeks each, constitute the Academic year. No one is received for a shorter period than a session, nor will any deduction be made in case of withdrawal before the expiration of the session.

The course of instruction comprises the elementary, and all the higher branches of English education, French, Drawing, Music, &c., &c. Particular attention paid to English Composition, Book-keeping, and the Mathematics. The Academy is provided with an extensive Cabinet of apparatus for the use of Classes in Natural Philosophy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Surveying, &c.

Terms:

	Per annum.
Board and Tuition	$100
Washing and Mending	20
Books and Stationery	12
Music, Vocal and Instrumental	12
" (with Piano) "	24

Payable half-yearly, on entrance, and during the first week of second session. No departure from the above terms.

☞ With the exception of Doctor's Fees, there is no extra charge whatever.

N. B.—Each Boarder should have a sufficiency of Linen and Clothing. The Linen should be marked with the name in full. ag28 tf

ST. MARY'S SELECT SCHOOL,

CORNER CHICAGO AVENUE AND CASS STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

Conducted by the Sisters of the Holy Cross.

THE Course of Instruction will embrace the various elementary as well as the higher branches of a finished education. French and German taught by natives. Special attention paid to the morals, health, and deportment of the pupils. Music, Drawing, Useful and Ornamental Needlework, and Fancy Work of every description form part of the regular course.

oct9 tf

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

BELLEVILLE, NEW JERSEY.

CONDUCTED BY

JOSEPH AND CATHERINE CLARK.

THE fine situation of this Institution, and the extent of the grounds attached to it, render it, in point of health, all that can be desired, while the houses intended for the pupils are fitted up in a style of comfort which will give satisfaction. Boys and girls will be received from 7 to 14 years of age; they are always under the watchful care of their teachers, and form but one family with them; they shall receive a thorough religious and mercantile education. Particular attention will be paid to them that they attend to their religious duties. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance. Rules and Regulations made known at the School. This School has the approval of the Rev. Pastor. The stage from Newark passes the door twice a day. sp10 6m

CATHOLIC BOARDING SCHOOL,

At No. 326 Plane Street,

NEWARK, NEW JERSEY.

PARENTS and GUARDIANS will find this a very proper School for Pupils to receive a thorough English and Mercantile Education. Strict attention will be paid to their moral and religious instructions. Lowest terms for Board, Washing, and Tuition, $25 per quarter, payable in advance.

Rules and Regulations made known at the School.

ag29 tf JOHN MCKINNEY, *Principal.*

U. S. PASSPORTS,

Procured with the utmost promptness,

By FRANCIS J. McDONOUGH,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

City Library Rooms, No. 12 City Hall. oct9 tf

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OF

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1859.

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Chancellor,	2,200	Constitution,	2,000
Cultivator,	2,000	Resolute (New),	2,000
Cynosure,	2,000	Robert Kelly,	1,500
D. W. Clinton,	2,000	Saratoga,	1,600
Universe,	2,000	Thornton,	2,000

The Ships of this Line are unsurpassed by any in the service; they have been built expressly for the trade, are noted for their quick passages, their accommodations are all that could be desired, and the frequency and punctuality of their departure offer advantages to the emigrant not to be had by any other Line. Such passengers as decline coming out, the full amount paid for them will be promptly refunded.

Provisions of the best quality are provided for passengers; rations, consisting of Beef, Pork, Bread, Flour, Rice, Oatmeal, Tea, Sugar, Molasses, Salt, &c., are issued daily in a *cooked state.*

No Certificate of Passage will be issued for children under 12 years of age, unless accompanied by an adult who must be paid for on same certificate; or persons over 60 years of age, or with an impediment of any kind, without a Permit from Commissioners of Emigration.

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Plutarch,	1,800	Endymion,	2,000
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Making a ship every five days; also by

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Drafts, as usual, available in any part of England, Ireland, Scotland or Wales, can also be obtained with further particulars, on application to the Subscribers.

Persons residing in the country and wishing to send for their friends, or remit them money, (without applying to agents,) can do so by sending us the amount, with the address of the person to whom it is to be sent, when a receipt for the same will be returned by mail, and draft or passage order forwarded to their friends in the Old Country as directed, or the whole be returned to them as the sender may request.

Passengers forwarded to the Western States and Canada at the lowest possible rates as usual.

All communications accompanied with postage stamps for reply will have prompt attention.

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Molasses—The market continued steady, with moderate sales of New Orleans, at 37@38c. Cuba, Muscavado, and Porto Rico were firmly held.

Oils—The market continued steady, with moderate sales of linseed in lots at 64@65c. Crude whale was in limited demand at 54@56c; crude sperm was held, with more or less stiffness, at old prices. Lard oil was selling in a small way at 90@95c.

Provisions—Pork was heavy and lower. The sales embraced about 1,700 bbls., including new mess at $17 35, and old do. at $16 90; clear at $19; new prime at $13 25@13 35, closing dull; and 2,000 do. were reported sold for March and April delivery at $13 25@$13 50. Beef was in moderate demand and prices steady, with sales of about 250 bbls, including country prime at $6@$6 75; country mess, $7 75@$9; repacked Western mess at $8 75@$10 50; extra do., at $10 75@$11 50. Sales of 557 tierces good Western prime mess were reported at $18, and 50 bbls. beef hams were sold at $16. Bacon was nominal at 8½@10c. Cut meats were dull; 40@50 hhds. were reported at 6½@6¾c. for shoulders; hams were unchanged, and lard was firm, with sales of about 200 bbls. at 11½@11¾c. Dressed hogs were at 7@7¼c. Butter and cheese were in fair demand, without change in prices.

Rice—Sales of 150 casks were made at 3@3¾c.

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Sugars—The market was firm, with sales of 400@500 hhds. New Orleans at 6¾@7¾c., and 300@400 boxes, part at 7½@8¼c., and part at p. t.

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